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N.T. BORDER SHOOTING BATTLE

European Inspector Overpowered: Then Shot In Back

JAPANESE PEACE PACT INVITATION

Washington, July 16. The "Washington Post" said today that the United States has called an 11-nation conference to meet here on August 19 to start work on the peace treaty with Japan. Invitations have been sent to Australia, China, Russia, the Philippines, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, France, India, and New Zealand, the paper said. It added: "Invitations were issued after consulting Russia, but without approval, waiting for Soviet approval." Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith discussed the subject with Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov on instructions from the US State Department, shortly after returning to his post in Moscow from a visit here. Molotov objected promptly and emphatically. He argued that the Council of Foreign Ministers could handle the Japanese treaty without the participation of smaller powers. —Associated Press.

Lady Iris In Cheque Case

New York, July 15. Lady Iris Mountbatten, tall, blonde, 27-year-old cousin of King George VI, was arrested on a warrant today charging her with passing bad cheques in Washington. Familiar to thousands of subway riders, New Yorkers through posters on which she endorsed chewing gum, Lady Iris explained that, in England, banks customarily permit slight overdrafts and advise delinquents before taking action. Lady Iris was taken to police headquarters to be photographed and fingerprinted. Specifically she was charged with cashing three cheques, totalling about US\$300, which were returned marked "insufficient funds." She described herself as a publicity agent. —United Press.

FRENCH INDIA

Paris, July 15. A number of Indian residents in Paris and the Secretary of the Indian Workers' Association of Great Britain have sent a petition to the Speaker of the National Assembly, M. Edouard Herriot, and to the acting Governor of French India, M. Charles Baron, now in Paris for consultation, demanding the immediate withdrawal of French control in India. —Reuter.

China's Cabinet's New Powers

Nanking, July 16. Movement of idle capital within China is placed under close Government supervision by the general mobilisation order which was approved by the Executive Yuan on July 15. The order authorises the Cabinet to adopt emergency measures in the political, economic and military fields. It goes into effect after the State Council meeting on Friday. The main objective of the control of the overflow of idle capital is to prevent any large scale profiteering. To achieve this purpose, the National Government will check the accounts of national and private banks to seal loopholes of escape of large amounts of money between cities. Special Government permission will be required for remittances above the stipulated sums. The control of foreign exchange will be intensified and backdoor transactions in gold and foreign currencies, especially American dollars, are subject to severe punishment. The order warns severe Government measures against labour strikes sabotage and closure of factories and "other activities liable to disturb social order." The Government is empowered to restrict people's assemblies, and propaganda which it may consider liable to stir unrest or revolt. Prices of daily necessities, the movement of commodities, the use of capital and other financial activities come under strict Government control. —Associated Press.

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Critically Wounded: Crawl Through Paddy Fields

Sub-Inspector Nippard, attached to Lokmachau Police Station, was lying in Kowloon Hospital in a critical condition last night, with a bullet wound near the spine as the result of a clash with an armed gang on the border. After a shooting battle lasting nearly half an hour, during which Inspector Nippard and a Chinese constable shot it out with fifteen to twenty men armed with automatic rifles and revolvers, both were overpowered, disarmed and robbed.

Glamour Girl's Illness

Nice, July 16. Virginia Hill, glamorous girl friend of the late Benjamin "Bugsey" Siegel, apparently terrified over reports that two gunmen had been dispatched from the United States to murder her, is reported to have attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets. The condition of Miss Hill, owner of the Los Angeles home in which the notorious mobster was recently slain, was revealed in the record of the Villa Albert Clude in Monte Carlo. According to reports, hotel employees found her and rushed her to the clinic, where doctors saved her and permitted her to leave on July 11. The French authorities denied receiving word from the Los Angeles authorities, who said they had informed the French police of the gangsters' reported departure. At Las Vegas, Nevada, it was revealed that Virginia Hill warned Siegel that he was marked for death. Eye-witnesses related that she issued the warning during his visit to her when she was sent to hospital there for an overdose of sleeping pills last Saturday. —United Press.

NATHANYA RAID

Jerusalem, July 15. A leading Jewish terrorist was caught today when police and troops combed the Jewish town of Nathanya, which was placed under military rule when a search is made for two British army sergeants kidnapped last Saturday. During today's search hundreds of Nathanya's inhabitants were screened. —Reuter.

Radio Moscow

London, July 15. Radio Moscow announced today that a vast rehabilitation and development programme would shortly be started in the war-devastated Donetz basin, once the heart of Russia's coal and steel industry. —United Press.

At the mercy of their captors, they were ordered to march and were cold-bloodedly shot down from behind by a gangster who fired from close range.

The constable, Lau Chak-wah, escaped the more lightly. He was wounded in the hip and at Kowloon Hospital last night, his condition was stated to be "fair."

The incident developed at about 7 p.m. on Tuesday evening at Ma Cho Lung in the Lokmachau district, alongside the Shumchun River, when Inspector Nippard and P.C. Lau Chak-wah, on patrol, were given information of the presence of suspicious characters in a hut. They "nailed" instantly started a shooting battle, with the three men opening fire, and calling in support from an armed party on the Chinese side of the river, who opened up with a Bren gun and other automatic weapons. Shooting went on intermittently for nearly half an hour, during which time the police officers exhausted their ammunition while several armed men were crossing the Shumchun stream and closing in upon them. They were finally rushed and overpowered. They were shot in the back before the armed gang disappeared in the direction of Chik Mei.

PC Lau refused to leave his more severely wounded superior officer, but both crawled through the fields and managed to reach the side of the road by 10 p.m. when they attracted the attention of two other police officers and were taken to Lokmachau Police Station to await the arrival of an ambulance to take them to Kowloon Hospital. Police are inclined to connect the trio in the hut with an armed gang which carried out a big armed robbery in Lokmachau on Monday morning.

Two Defeats In Lords

London, July 16. The Government was defeated twice today in the House of Lords on amendments to the agricultural bill, the third and fourth defeats on the bill. Lord Cuthbert proposed an amendment that officials checking pest and weed control should give the farmers notice before entering his land. Lord Huntington declined to accept the amendment for the government and it was put to the vote and was carried 42 to 15. —United Press.

AUSTRIA WARNED

Vienna, July 16. Lieut-Gen. L. V. Kourasov, Soviet High Commissioner, has warned Chancellor Leopold Figl that Russia believes the American-Austrian agreement for economic aid to Austria is not in accordance with the Moscow declaration of 1943 and that the pact will not be recognised as legal by the Soviet Union. —Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

At 0600 GMT (8 a.m. Hong Kong Summer Time) a tropical depression or cyclone of unknown intensity was centred about 180 miles ENE of N. Luzon, probably moving NW. Pressure remains high SE of Japan and over Indonesia. A complex system of depression covers China. Today's Forecast: Light SE winds, backing; weather fine and oppressive. Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 80.0 deg. F. Minimum 72.4 deg. F. Sunshine 6.5 hours. Rainfall 1.8 mm. = 0.08 inch. Total since Jan. 1—1277.4 mm. as against an average of 1165.4 mm. Readings at 10 a.m. 4 p.m. Bar. at m.s.l. 1102.8 1028.8 m.b. Equals 30.18 30.44 inches. Rel. Humidity 72 77 % Dew Point 70 80 deg. F. Wind Direction 5 by N 8 by W Wind Force 3 5 knots.

Stalin Intervenes In Moscow

London, July 16. Reliable diplomatic sources said today that Generalissimo Stalin in an eleventh hour intervention rescued the Anglo-Soviet trade negotiations in Moscow from almost certain failure.

Although there was no official confirmation it was apparent from government sources that the negotiations were definitely on again and that Britain is fairly confident that a final agreement will be reached in Moscow by the end of this week.

Reports reaching here said that suddenly and dramatically at midnight on July 8 the Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, M. Anastas Mikoyan, called upon the chief of the British delegation, Mr. Harold Wilson, and informed him that he had received new instructions from the Kremlin.

The instructions, in effect, completely reversed the Soviet attitude which previously had been so unfavourable that Mr. Wilson had called for permission to give up and come home.

Reliable quarters here said M. Mikoyan now has provisionally agreed to a pact under which Russia will supply Britain with 1,000,000 tons of grain in the first year of a four-year cereals agreement. —United Press.

U.S. Wants Yokosuka Navy Base

Yokosuka, July 16. Captain Benton W. Decker, Commander of Fleet Activities at Yokosuka, told visiting American newspapermen that the United States should retain control of Yokosuka naval base after the peace treaty was signed and make it a permanent station for United States naval strength in this part of the world for an indefinite period.

Captain Decker explained that Yokosuka possessed all the necessary attributes for a powerful base to uphold American naval domination of the Western Pacific Ocean.

He recalled that Yokosuka was one of the largest Japanese naval bases and had extensive installations and equipment which could be duplicated only by millions of dollars.

He said a valuable thing was the hundreds of trained Japanese workers, some of whom had been working on naval craft for 40 years. —United Press.

Nanking Tightens "Control"

Nanking, July 16. The Government has extended its control over Chinese press and cultural activities abroad. The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission today ordered all newspapers and periodicals published by Chinese nationals abroad to register with the Commission through the medium of Chinese Embassies, Consulates or educational associations recognised by the National Government.

This is significant in view of persistent Chinese press reports alleging "hostile" Communist activities among overseas Chinese in Hongkong, Singapore and other South Sea regions. Chinese newspapers and magazines will be banned in China if such publications are found guilty of carrying "unlawful statements" which "are harmful to China's foreign relations." —Associated Press.

Hawkers Given Respite

Two of Hong Kong's most popular shopping centres—Lee Yuen Street, East and Lee Yuen Street, West—will not be available after the end of the month. The Police Commissioner has given the more than 200 hawkers and stall holders up to July 31 to vacate these side streets. The original date for vacating the areas was tomorrow, but yesterday hawkers and stall holders marched to the Central Police Station with a petition to be allowed to continue business. Mr. E. C. Luscombe received a delegation of the hawkers and conveyed their appeal to the Commissioner of Police who gave the street vendors 13 days' grace.

FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH

Edinburgh, July 16. Princess Elizabeth today received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. In accepting the honour, Princess Elizabeth paid a high tribute to Scotsmen the world over and to their native land. Lt. Philip Mountbatten sat beside her on the platform. They received a tremendous cheer when they entered the crowded Usher hall. —United Press.

Washington, July 16. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson today reported after a talk with President Harry Truman that he foresaw little need for shipping grain to the European nations in the Russian sphere of influence. —Associated Press.

Yellow River Truce At An End

Shanghai, July 16. The UNRRA China office announced today that it has ordered its personnel in the Yellow River dyke areas to return to Kaifeng, capital of Honan Province, and not to expose themselves to unnecessary hazards.

The order followed a letter from General Chen Cheng, Nationalist Chief of Staff, advising Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Director of the UNRRA China office, that the Nationalist Army will no longer be responsible for the safety of UNRRA workers in the area, as the Yellow River truce has been called off following the alleged Communist violations.

General Chen Cheng charged the Communists with "trickery" and alleged that on the pretext of closing up gaps in the dykes, the Reds have increased their military activities. He stressed that with

INLAND SEA DISASTER.

Tokyo, July 16. Thirteen Japanese, including the captain, are believed to have been drowned when the cargo vessel Dabai Niko Maru struck a drifting mine and sank off Nagashima in Japan's inland sea yesterday. The remainder of the crew were picked up by rescue parties from shore. —Reuter.

Cabinet Shake-Up

London, July 16. British politicians were talking of a possible shake-up in the Labour Cabinet today and there was more speculation about a coalition government or that a new general election might be in the offing. Some Cabinet changes are regarded as certain. The India Office will close soon and another post undoubtedly will be found for the Earl of Listowel. Impression is strong in some quarters that Mr. Bevin will leave the Foreign Office after the London November Foreign Ministers' Conference. —Associated Press.

P.C. KILLED

Jerusalem, July 16. A Jewish policeman was killed last night at Tel Aviv, near Tel-Aviv, by light automatic rifle fire while guarding the power house. The shots were fired from the nearby orange grove which was searched unsuccessfully. —United Press.

Germans Rounded Up In Shanghai

Shanghai, July 16. Fourteen Germans, including two women and three children, are today in the custody of the Chinese military authorities, following the beginning of what is reliably learned to be a general round-up of German nationals who have hitherto managed to escape repatriation to the homeland either on pretext of illness or by jumping ship.

They were arrested last night upon information furnished by the Foreign Ministry and taken to a segregation centre in the Hongkong district, in the northern sector of Shanghai, where they will be held until sent home.

The Chinese garrison authorities here in confirming the arrests revealed that additional Germans will be rounded up in the next few days and that the homes of all those arrested will be sealed as enemy property.

The round-up came on the heels of numerous complaints that many high-ranking Nazis and prominent members of the German community, known to be included in the original repatriation list, are still in Shanghai, busily engaged in "reorganising" German commercial houses.

The first batch of Germans arrested included Mr. H. S. Bräuer, former director of Melchers and Company, W. Voss, one of the former directors of Carlomitz and Company (German counter-part of the British firm of Jardine, Matheson & Company) Margaret Seidel, 14-year-old daughter of a fabulously rich German with vast interests both here and in Japan, (she was taken into custody when her father could not be located), Frau Borchardt and her two children (Borchardt a prominent local Nazi died a year ago), E. Thiel, former director of the well-known firm of "Kofa" and Max Tiefenbacher, well-known sportsman. —Reuter.

M.D. DOCTORS DISSATISFIED

Rumblings of discontent among professional members of the Medical Department, which have been growing steadily, have culminated in the resignation of several medical officers during the last two months, and the impending resignation of more in July and August. This dissatisfaction is not confined to medical officers but also permeates other branches—nurses, housemen, interns, and dressers who complain of the cut in the rehabilitation allowances and the "raw deal" they are receiving.

Interviewed by the "China Mail," a dresser said that no reply had yet been received from the Acting Director of Medical Services to their recent petition for better wages, shorter hours, and improved living conditions. "And," he added, "so long as we remain passive about the matter so long will Government procrastinate."

The Wizards

"Government mathematical wizards and armchair investigators may say that the cost of living has gone down but we have found no difference in our messing bills," complained a nurse. "During the last two months we have had our allowance cut by about \$5 in May and about \$8 in June."

"It is very well for people to write to the newspapers and say that we should emulate the example of Florence Nightingale, but we must live. Rehabilitation allowances come down, prices of meat go up. What the heck?" One of the medical officers who resigned recently from Government service declared that their "chief kick" is the complete lack of interest shown in the local men by the European doctors, and "the glaring discrimination shown against non-European doctors."

"European doctors are exempted from stand-by duties and are consequently free after their work on Sunday. Locals, however, have to take their turn to be 'on call' (day and night) in addition to their usual duties."

He further asserted that interns, housemen and doctors are not given specialised training but "simply encouraged to become mediocre medical practitioners." Initiative and enthusiasm are not welcomed but rather frowned upon. So long as a houseman, or even medical officer, is able to diagnose a case he is sure of keeping down his job.

"Questions put by a local to a senior would, in nine cases out of ten, be considered as impertinence and an aspersions on the latter's ability."

Fixed Scale

On the question of salaries, the residence said that "increases in pay are based on a fixed scale and not according to a man's abilities or lack thereof."

"The monetary value of a local medical officer's wife is, according to Government, \$43.33 for that is all the difference between a single man's remuneration of about \$600 per month and a married one's of \$733.33, inclusive of free quarters in both cases."

"An intern, of course, receives only free board and lodging. The salary of a houseman is in the region of \$300 per month from which he has to pay for his messing."

"A medical officer in charge of a Government dispensary or the outpatients department of a Government hospital has to tackle about 100 cases per morning, which works out to about 30 cases per patient. Can you blame us for going into private practice?"

LAST SEVEN DAYS OF The Grand Summer SALE

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Genuine DEPONT NYLON Stockings

51 Gauge — 30 Denier	HK\$ 8.00 per pair
51 Gauge — 20 Denier	HK\$ 9.00 per pair
60 Gauge — 15 Denier	HK\$14.50 per pair
Gauge Unmarked	HK\$ 0.50 per pair

GENTLEMEN'S SHOES

"ROYAL SOVEREIGN" (Made in Northamptonshire — England) HK\$19.50 per pair

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS

SPEAR Shirts (Hawaiian Style)	HK\$16.00 each
Cellular Shirts (Hawaiian Style)	HK\$11.00 each

LADIES' & GENT'S WRIST WATCHES

"RECORD" (Swiss) — Automatic, water-proof — 17 jewels	HK\$118.00 each
"LEROY" (Swiss) — 17 jewels — 14K Gold — (Ladies')	HK\$120.00 each
LATEST PLASTIC HANDBAGS	from HK\$ 9.50 each

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Coming Events

August 7—H.K. & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. annual meeting, noon.
August 12—H.K. & S'nal Hotels annual meeting, noon.

WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Hughes \$5,000, Chinese Estates Ltd. \$1,000, The Corporals and Aircrewmen of H.A.F. Station, Kai Tak \$200, Mr. and Mrs. G.S.P. Heywood \$100, (in memory of E. and G.) Miss H. Borevitch \$30, The Texas Company (China) Ltd. \$5,000, Standard Vacuum Oil Company \$5,000, Total \$16,330.00.

Hong Kong Government Contribution \$16,330.

Received to 15th July, 1947 \$1,730,391.00, Total \$1,746,021.00.

Admitting being the keeper of an opium den on Lo Foo, 53, was fined \$500 or four months and another smoker was fined \$20 or two days by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday. An eviction order was made.

Unofficial Bus Service

"You should be ashamed of yourself," said Mr. d'Almada at Central yesterday when he was hearing a traffic summons against Lul Kam, driver of a lorry, who appeared on a charge of carrying 17 passengers in excess of the number allowed. Defendant was fined \$100.

The prosecuting Traffic Inspector said defendant was running an unofficial bus service from Aberdeen to Hong Kong and charging his passengers 50 cents per trip.

His Worship said that this sort of thing must be stopped or there would be a very bad accident due to overloading. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

Palmer Sentence Confirmed

Notice Of Appeal Given By Counsel

The sentence of one year's hard labour for fraudulent conversion of \$7,000 and \$614.45, funds of CNRRA CWT, passed on Alfred Brian Palmer by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon on June 14 was confirmed by His Worship yesterday when he dismissed the defence application for a review.

After Mr. Blair-Kerr had delivered his decision, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (instructed by Mr. F. Zimmermann), made a further plea for a reduction of sentence, in the course of which he commented: "Any sentence passed on a European in the East finishes him so far as his future prospects are concerned."

Palmer's sentence, pleaded defence counsel, does not start in Stanley but rather when he comes out. His Worship submitted Mr. d'Almada, had been in the East sufficiently long to realise that any punishment imposed on a European in the East does not really lie in Stanley but in the future.

There was no pecuniary loss to CNRRA as the result of Palmer's action as CNRRA Waterways have recovered \$7,000 from MELCO, and the \$614.45 still in the possession of Palmer would be returned, said defence counsel.

"I wonder whether, in passing the original sentence, the Court has given sufficient weight to Palmer's record not only in the Navy but also in Shanghai, and to the testimony of Mr. Jones," said Mr. d'Almada.

Such As To Tempt
"Conditions in CNRRA Waterways were such as to tempt anyone placed in like circumstances," said defence counsel, who went on to state that as the object of punishment was to act as a deterrent a lighter sentence than one year would meet all the circumstances of the case.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel (who, in the original trial, prosecuted, assisted by DSI W. J. Wall), stated that if the Court did take all the facts into account in the previous sentence, it would have recorded Palmer's war services to his country, good character, and CNRRA's laxity of control.

On the other hand, said Crown Counsel, it would have noted that accused was in a position of trust and was relatively well paid. Palmer, said Mr. Lonsdale, held a position of trust in an organisation which was virtually a charitable organisation.

If all these facts had been taken into consideration, submitted Crown Counsel, the Court had no reason to alter their original sentence in any way.

Court Decision
In giving his decision, His Worship said:

"I have reviewed the evidence of this case in the light of the submissions of Counsel, and the additional evidence."

"I find I am unable to alter the findings in any way, and this application, so far as finding is concerned, must therefore be dismissed."

"In coming to this conclusion I have carefully borne in mind all the defence counsel has said relating to the evidence and the weight, in his submission, to be attached to it, and also what I might be permitted to call his rather unusual statement from the Bar—that he, personally, had a passionate belief in his client's innocence."

"I do not propose to comment on this statement except to say that, made, as it was, by counsel of such eminence and ability, it undoubtedly made me even more careful in reviewing the case. I am sorry that my conscience does not allow me to share his view."

"I also do not think it fair to the applicant that I should start 'polishing up' my original judgment in the light of any subsequent criticisms of it. And, in the event of the case going before a higher tribunal, I prefer to leave it as it is, written, as it was, immediately after seeing and hearing the witnesses some four and a half weeks ago."

Notice of appeal was given by Mr. Almada. Palmer was released on bail of \$5,000 pending hearing of the appeal.

RAF Officers In Ferry Incident

Three Flying Officers, J.M.T. Hewitt, J. E. Ward and J. MacDonald, were discharged with a "severe caution" when they appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday accused of evading payment of proper fare at 12.25 a.m. on July 16 on the "Northern Star," and failing to give their proper names and addresses.

Defendants pleaded not guilty to both charges.

In evidence, Hewitt stated that they saw the ferry about to come in from Kowloon and, thinking it was the last ferry from Hong Kong, ran to catch it.

On the wharf, he said, F/O MacDonald paid 30 cents and went in by the turnstile while he and Ward entered by the "Season Ticket" entrance. Just before the ferry tied up to the pier, continued Hewitt, Inspector Rothwell went up to them and said that they had not paid their fare.

When Inspector Rothwell asked them to return and pay again, said Hewitt, they disagreed and "had a short exchange of conversation." Rothwell then returned, continued Hewitt, but returned shortly before the gate was opened. Ward then said that apparently there was some mistake and handed 30 cents to Inspector Rothwell.

On the boat, Inspector Rothwell asked them for their names and addresses. Under the impression that there was an R.A.F. regulation forbidding them to divulge their names and addresses to anyone excepting Military and Civil Police, and officers, they refused to do so. At the Police Station, they furnished full details about themselves, concluded Hewitt.

In reply to Inspector J. Orem, Hewitt said that MacDonald paid the 30 cents the second time in order to save trouble.

His Worship told defendants that it would have saved them a lot of trouble if they had gone back to the turnstile and paid their fare.

P.A.L. departures for Shanghai yesterday included: Mr. J. B. E. Regal, Mr. P. H. Lissner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pirola and four children, Mr. V. O. Remedios, Mr. R. D. Barrett, Mr. D. Drake, Mr. W. T. Li, Mr. K. H. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. K. Shewakrum, Mr. D. S. Panday, Mrs. A. N. Krishna, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Assomull, Miss S. M. Topandas, Mrs. Ah Pat, Mr. K. R. Sakhrani.

The following left by P.A.L. yesterday for Oakland:—Mr. T. G. Shew, Mr. L. Spoel, Mr. D. Crispino.

Mr. J. G. Conklin, magistrate, who arrived in the Colony recently took his seat for the first time yesterday at the Central Magistracy.

Money Market
Gold fluctuated yesterday between \$331.50 and \$337 a tael. Opening at \$334, it climbed to \$337. From there it started to drop till it touched \$331.50 when it rallied and closed at \$332.50.

There was a further rise in Piastres. Opening at \$11.55 a 100 it went up to \$11.75. It then fell to \$11.47 but recovered and closed at \$11.50.

Chinese National Currency opened at 11.775 cents for futures and 14 cents for spot (for CN\$1,000), and closed at 11 1/2 cents and 14 1/2 cents respectively. U.S. dollars eased off to \$4.29. Sterling also dropped to \$13.15. Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.50.

A third class female passenger, about 40, jumped off the ferry "Man To" at about 1 p.m. yesterday, but was rescued by a passenger who jumped into the water after her.

Passengers leaving Hong Kong for Transjordan are no longer required to possess certificates of vaccination against smallpox.

Opium Brought In By Air

Cheung Lam-fong, 25, merchant, 277 Des Voeux Road Central, first floor, was fined \$2,000 when he pleaded guilty before Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday to the possession of 20 tins of raw opium at Kai Tak on July 15.

Prosecuting, RO Carroll said defendant arrived by a CNAC plane from Canton. During a routine search the opium was found concealed between accused's legs.

Questioned, Cheung said that he brought the drug to Hong Kong to give to a friend, and that he was paid CN\$30,000 for the job.

"I did not know it is an offence in Hong Kong to do such things. My friend told me to carry the opium between my legs," concluded accused.

COLONY'S CRIME FIGURES

Crime figures for the months of April, May and June were given by Police Commissioner Macintosh at a Press Conference yesterday.

June May Apr.
Possession of Arms 12 15 10
Serious Assault 10 18 8
Burglary 65 63 91
Breaking into stores and godowns 54 60 73
Theft from dwellings 49 54 33
Simple Theft & Theft from person 718 755 810
Cargo Pilferage 21 18 34
Robbery 28 25 17
Figures, said Mr. Macintosh, are not everything. Bad charges tend to keep when it is too hot for them, and for the Police it is a grim and sustained struggle, where progress is gained bit by bit. It is not a situation where spectacular results can be attained. He is confident the Police are getting results and that detections are improving.

In reply to a question as to the teaching of English at the Police Training School, the Police Commissioner said there was an advanced class with a present attendance of about 50, and another for those with only a rudimentary knowledge, which has on its roll about 120. Recruits eligible for either class are ordered to attend; and those qualifying get some allowance in addition to their pay. English-speaking policemen are distinguished by a red tab on their shoulder.

Questioned about the hawkers problem, Mr. Macintosh said until some time ago hawkers could ply their trade without causing congestion or obstruction to traffic, there was no solution.

K.C.C. PARTY

Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club are reminded of the cocktail party and social evening arranged for next Saturday evening.

A varied programme of entertainment has been drawn up, including light music, dancing and games. Everything will be informal and it is hoped members will give the function their fullest support.

Charged at the instance of Ferry Inspector Hurlow, a 20-year-old spinster, To Sim, 37 Peking Road, second floor, was fined \$10 by Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday for using a month ticket belonging to her father, at 5 p.m. on July 15.

Sanitary Department Men Gaoled
DSI J. Johnston revealed, during the hearing of a case in which a driver and four coolies employed by the Sanitary Department were charged with conspiring to obtain \$10 monthly from Tsang Wai, that the driver was paid \$80 per month plus rehabilitation and HCL allowances, while the coolies' emoluments were \$12 per month with \$103 allowances.

Lau Tung, 32, driver, Leung Ming, 26, Fung Tak, 25, Tsz Ho, 22, and Kwu Sing, 30, coolies, were sentenced to four months' hard labour each on conviction by Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr on the charge of conspiring to obtain between March 15 and July 15 a monthly fee of \$10 from Tsang Wai for the removal of garbage from 14 Shantung Street, ground floor.

An additional charge of accepting a bribe of \$10 from Tsang Wai against the first two defendants was withdrawn. Following complaints by Tsang Wai, owner of a small cafe at 14 Shantung Street, said DSI Johnston, he was given a marked \$10 note. The Police waited nearby while garbage was being collected at about 11.15 a.m. on July 15, and saw second accused receiving the money from Tsang, go up to the first defendant, who was in the cab of the lorry, and hand him the money.

Sgt. Major Ku Muk and he himself, continued DSI Johnston, followed the lorry to the rubbish dump about half a mile away. At his request, said the prosecuting officer, Lau Tung produced his jacket and the \$10 note was found in one of the pockets.

All defendants, said DSI Johnston, in answer to the charge, admitted having received \$10 every month for the past four months.

Fault Finding
The way they worked the thing, said DSI Johnston, appeared to be to find fault with the garbage, either too much or some other excuse, and leave it behind unless money was paid to them.

Mr. Macey of the Health Department declared: "We know it is always going on but it has been very difficult to catch them. My Department feels very strongly about our men refusing to take garbage unless they are paid for doing it. We are very keen to put a stop to it, and would like your Worship to make an example of these men."

In reply to His Worship, Mr. Macey stated that the first accused was drawing \$10 per month with allowances which, in June, made his income \$153. He was a postwar employee.

First accused pleaded that the \$10 was given to him by second defendant as repayment of a loan of \$20. Leung stated that the money was paid to him voluntarily by the complainant, and that he had never asked for it.

All the accused, said DSI Johnston, had a clear record in the Sanitary Department. Fifth defendant was a postwar employee, having joined the service in 1938.

Health Inspector Denies Bribe Charge

Further hearing of the case against Kwok Hon Ming, 31, Health Inspector, charged on four counts of accepting and demanding a bribe of \$50 was adjourned to July 21, when the accused appeared before Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

Defendant, in the witness box, related how his relative would like to have his share of the inheritance which was to accrue at the end of this year and of how some people resent him because he had received recommendations, from European firms and also from banks. He had been in the Sanitary Department since 1940 and he had been prosecutor in many cases before the courts.

He contended, in connection with the present charge, that the complainant had insisted that he should accept the money, but each and every time he had refused.

Previous to this alleged offence, he had never before been offered a bribe. He said that apart from his monthly pay he had a fairly good private income and had no reason to accept bribes.

John George Hopper, acting superintendent of the Sanitary Department, in evidence, said the accused was engaged as a probationary Health Inspector before the war. He was one of the most capable inspectors in the junior ranks. As to his character, it was quite good. Beyond this he could say no more, as accused had never really worked under him.

Tso Hok Yue, Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, related how the accused went to see him relative to alterations to the chimney of No. 68 Connaught Road Central, and of how he had instructed Lau, Mei Tin regarding this.

He spoke highly of accused's attitude and behaviour when he called at the Chamber of Commerce.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to July 21.

ILLICIT STILL

Sentence of one month's hard labour was imposed on Haw Wing, who pleaded guilty at Central yesterday, to being in possession of an illicit still apparatus and fermenting material for making Chinese spirits at Koon Long Ling.

R. O. Humphreys, prosecuting, said that this type of case was very hard to detect as illicit distilling was usually carried out in the outlying districts of the New Territories.

The apparatus was ordered to be confiscated.

Mosquitoes On The Increase

An official notification issued by the Urban Council draws attention to the increase in mosquitoes in the Urban area.

Investigation has shown that this is mainly attributable to failure on the part of householders to clear collections of water from premises and to cover water storage tanks.

As a result of the recent heavy rains, many pools have formed in unusual places, and co-operation is sought in discovering and clearing them before they can become a nuisance.

Persons in charge of property are advised to have that all drains, gutters and gully-traps are kept clear and in good repair and that all bottles, tins, or other receptacles capable of collecting water are either removed, destroyed or carefully covered so as to prevent accumulation of water.

Canton Rail Disaster

Canton, July 16. While railway authorities claimed only 21 were killed and 56 hurt in the train-wreck north of Yingtse on July 10, it is feared the casualty list is greater.

It develops now that the authorities are unable to tell how many passengers were aboard the train bound from Kowloon to Canton, of which the engine and 10 cars plunged into the river from a weakened bridge. It is estimated at least 200 passengers were in the 10 coaches and it is believed many were drowned.—Associated Press.

TRAM ACCIDENT

Shortly after 3 p.m. yesterday afternoon a tram conductor, in jumping off a moving tramcar near Bowrington Canal, fell and, it is believed, a wheel of the tramcar went over his foot. He was taken to the Queen Mary Hospital and late last night his condition was reported to be serious.

It is notified that the quarantine restrictions imposed by Amoy against arrivals from Hong Kong on account of smallpox have been removed.

MONROE CALCULATING MACHINES

We have just received a new shipment of these well known calculators, ten column capacity, fitted with "Velvet touch, Spot-proof" keyboard, hand operated.

Electric machines arriving soon.
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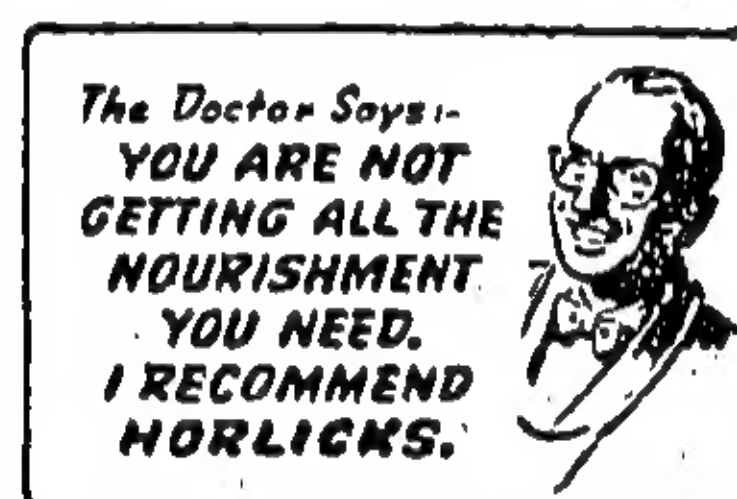
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12, PEKING ROAD, KOWLOON
TROPICAL PACKING FILMS AVAILABLE.

Energy comes from the food you eat.

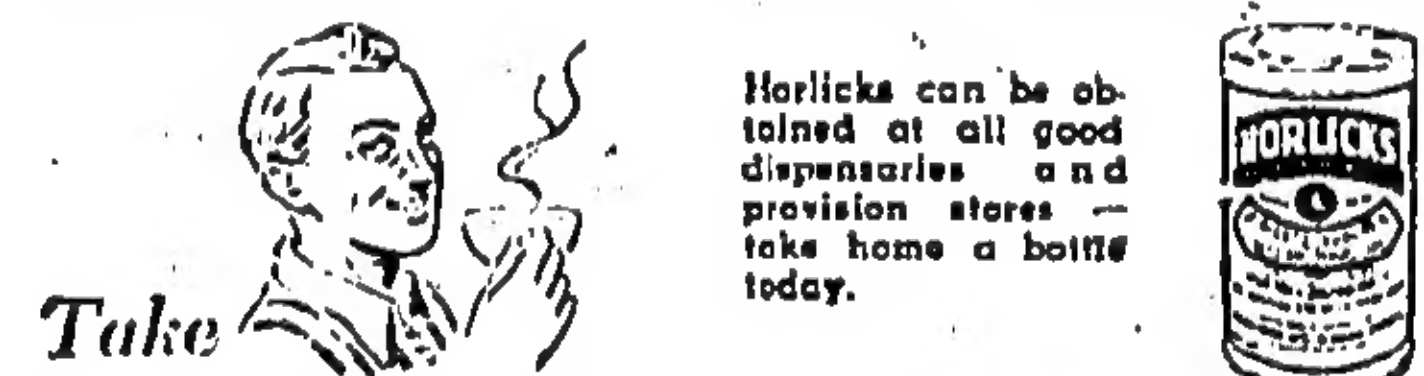
Every doctor will tell you that when the food we eat fails to provide the full nourishment our bodies need, our energy flags and we become tired and listless. Now that basic foods are scarce, it is more than ever necessary to secure the right type of nourishment to cover all your nutritional needs.

For this reason doctors are recommending Horlicks as additional nourishment. Because Horlicks contains all the value of full-cream cow's milk to which has been added the rich energizing nourishment extracted from malted barley and wheat. It provides all the elements necessary to build up your vitality and give you lasting energy.

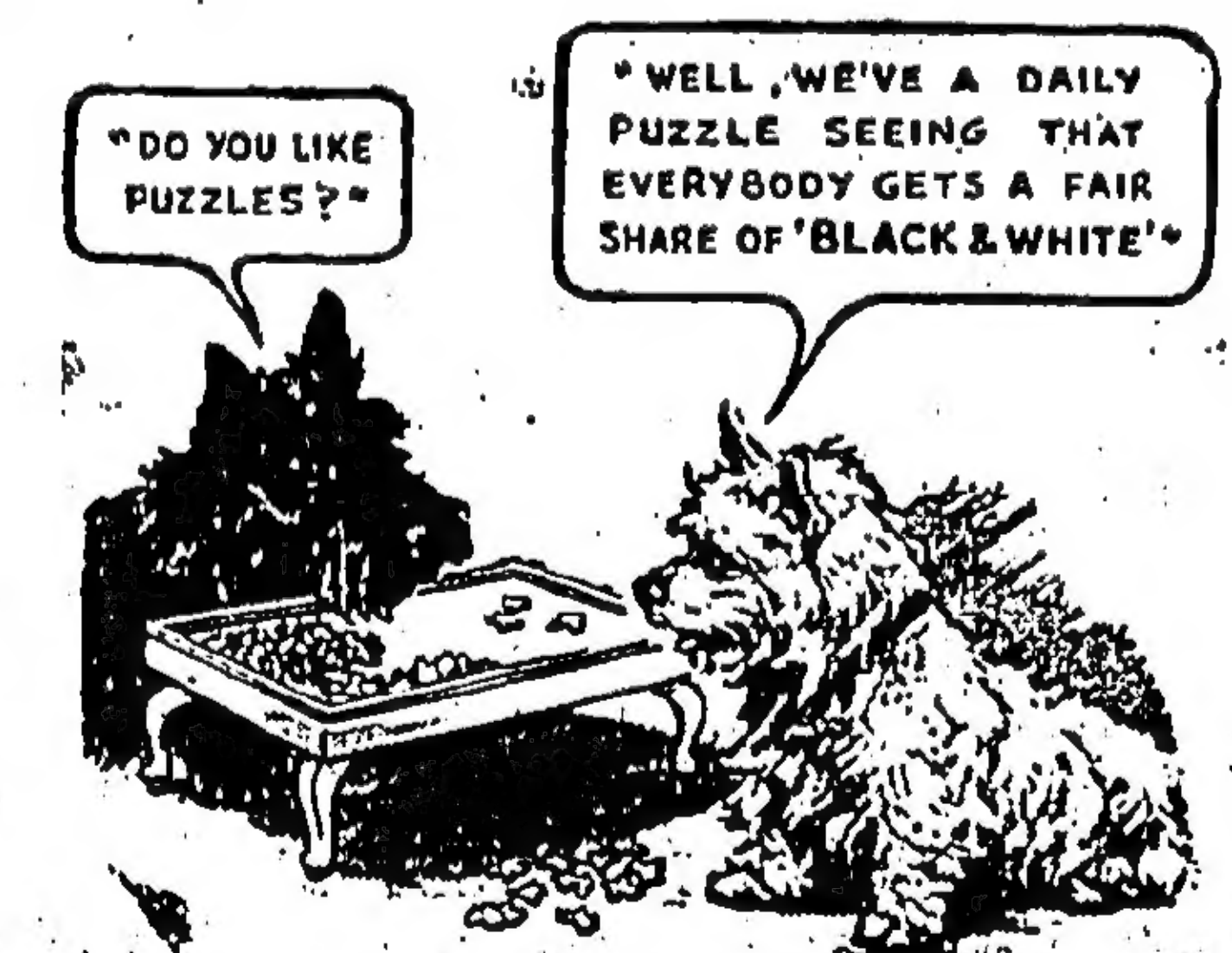
Horlicks can be made with water only - the milk is in it. Drink Horlicks every day.



WHAT HORLICKS IS
Horlicks is made from pure full-cream cow's milk plus the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It is a complete food containing body-building and energizing foods in proportions necessary for normal nutrition. Horlicks is 100% nourishment.



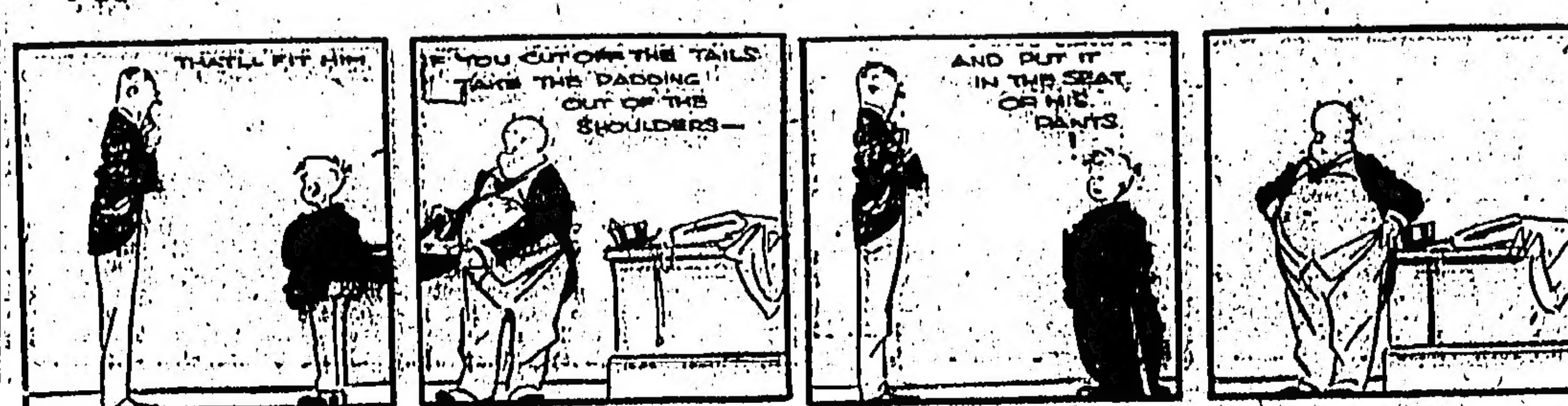
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POP



THRASHED BLACK AND BLUE

No Scope For Time Lags

LONDON, July 15. THE WORLD, LAGS BETWEEN DISCOVERY AND APPLICATION MUST BE AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE, MR. HERBERT MORRISON, THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, TOLD MEMBERS OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY AT THEIR CENTENARY LUNCHEON IN LONDON TODAY.

"The quicker the gap can be bridged," he said, "the more rapidly can the army of progress advance, and those nations which are the first to bridge the gaps become the industrial leaders of the world."

"In truth, there is possibly no manufacturing industry whose products and efficiency cannot be improved with the help of our chemicals."

"The challenge to British skill is also a challenge to British elements."

"It is essential for our welfare that our applied scientists should always be ready to seize the opportunities which the growth of new knowledge offers, and to apply it soundly for the good of the community."—Reuter.

Russian Aid To Satellite Countries

Moscow, July 15. Russia is believed to be drafting a plan to give economic aid to Albania, while the Soviet press hints at a gloomy fate for the European nations which accept American assistance.

The presence in Moscow of Hodia of Albania gives rise to speculation that an economic agreement will be announced soon.

Other diplomats from eastern and southern European countries may follow up Hodia for economic conferences. Hodia is the second premier to visit Moscow in the last week. Premier Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia arrived on July 9 and worked out an economic and political agreement.—Associated Press.

V.D. RATE UP IN ARMY

London, July 15. The annual rate of venereal disease per 1,000 troops in the army in Britain has jumped from 11.7 in 1938 to 32.8 in 1946, Mr. F. J. Bellenger, the Secretary for War, told the House of Commons today.

He added that the rate per 1,000 for the British Army of the Rhine last year was 158.6. The rate for the first quarter of 1947, Mr. Bellenger said, was slightly lower in Britain than the corresponding 1946 quarter at 5.3 per 1,000.

The Secretary of War said that he was taking all steps to improve the morale of the troops in order to cut the disease incidence rate.—Reuter.

PENICILLIN THEFT

Tokyo, July 16. In one of the biggest cases of penicillin theft uncovered during the occupation the First Cavalry Division Provost Court today convicted five Japanese and imposed prison terms ranging from six months to two years and fines of 1,000 yen to 3,000 yen.

More than 150 bottles, each containing 200,000 units of penicillin, was stolen from the supply room of the 358th Medical Dispensary in Tokyo by Keichi Odajima, a juvenile employee of the Army, who was sentenced to two years hard labour for theft and possession of penicillin.—United Press.

Tokyo, July 16. Mr. William C. Bullitt, former American Ambassador to Russia and France, arrived in Tokyo yesterday for a brief visit.—Reuter.

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



A Big Word



BY EDGAR MARTIN



Women's Evidence In War Crimes Trial

Mrs. M. E. Silva Dorabjee, who testified before No. 7 War Crimes Court yesterday at the resumed hearing of the War Crimes trial of four Japanese Gendarmes, told the Court that on one occasion she was manhandled and thrashed by a Gendarme until she was "black and blue with bruises."

Miss Nancy Yip, another witness, declared that she was stripped naked and given the water torture after a stone had been placed on her chest.

The four Gendarmes, Capt. Ushiyama Yukio, Sgt. Major Ishiyama Kaku, Sgt. Major Morino Sakuzo and Sgt. Major Matsuyama Hiroshi are charged with the ill-treatment of civilians in custody at the Western Gendarmery Headquarters (Central Police Station), causing death to some and physical suffering to others.

The first witness to be called was Tami Kai-wing, who said that he was arrested on June 1, 1943. He was arrested at the Land Office and taken to the Central Police Station, where he was interrogated regarding bribery at the Land Office.

When he said that no one would dare to take any bribe under the Japanese regime, he was so badly beaten that he almost fainted.

Later, he was again interrogated and given the water torture.

He was released after two and half months.

Mrs. M. E. Silva Dorabjee said that she was arrested on May 6, 1944, and taken to Central Police Station, where she was placed in Cell No. 47. She was detained for two months and ten days.

Knelt On Stones
When she was arrested, she was taken to a room full of instruments of torture and forced to kneel on stones for two and a half hours until her knees bled. She was then taken to a room where a prisoner was being tortured. Tamara told her that if she spoke the truth, she would be released after three days, otherwise she would be tortured in the same manner.

On one occasion she heard a man downstairs calling her cell number. The man, whom she believed to be Tamara, advised her not to say anything, but to keep whatever information she might have.

A Japanese named Ishi heard the conversation. He came to her cell with a leather covered cane, caught her by the throat and threw her to the ground. He then proceeded to kick her in the stomach, after which he dragged her to the top of the stairs.

She was "badly" beaten that she was black and blue with bruises and her face covered with blood.

She was later assisted to her cell by two Japanese guards. When she asked to be released, she was accused of being a spy.

Heart Trouble
As a result of the treatment she received, she contracted beri beri and heart disease. The rice which she received was mixed with sand and for several days she was unable to eat anything.

Mrs. Dorabjee said that when she asked for medical attention, a Japanese in uniform came to see her and gave her some pills. After taking these pills, she felt worse than before.

Mrs. Dorabjee said that she frequently saw fellow prisoners being taken out for interrogation and later heard them screaming. When they came back, they told her they had been given the water torture.

Mrs. Dorabjee also testified regarding the death of Lieut. Shrikley, whom she saw for some ten or fifteen days in June.

Ng Kan told the Court that he was arrested and taken to Central Police Station on June 8, 1944. On the day following his arrest, he was interrogated and beaten with a leather belt by an unidentified Japanese.

He was also asked to kneel on iron nails thrown about the floor. Ng said that excruciating pain was caused by this form of torture. He was also given the water torture.

Stripped Naked
Miss Nancy Yip, cashier in the employ of Jimmy's Kitchen, said that she was arrested and detained at Central Police Station for three and a half months.

She was interrogated almost every day and was given the water torture on two occasions. Before the water torture was given, she was stripped naked. A stone was placed on her chest and water poured over her face.

On other occasions when she was interrogated, she was beaten with a bamboo stick after her clothes had been taken off.

Her hands and feet were tied with a thick rope and she still bore marks caused by being so bound.

On the occasion of her first water torture, she saw Mr. Aaron ("Jimmy") Landau tied up near a wall with his hands behind his back and a stone lying across his thighs.

On her release, she saw a doctor, who said that she was suffering from lung trouble as a result of water torture. The doctor gave her an injection and told her to go to hospital immediately.

Luk Koon-chun testified that he was arrested on May 17, 1944, on suspicion of being a spy and detained at Central Police Station.

He was given the water torture on numerous occasions and saw an Allied agent, Chau Man-king, being tortured by Matsuyama. Chau was stripped to the waist and bound to a chair, while a red hot poker was applied to his chest. Luk said that he was threatened with similar treatment unless he confessed.

The case was adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Japanese Reparations Scramble

Washington, July 16. Allied reparations claims against Japan are two to three times more than the amount of Nippon's assets that may be available.

So far China has demanded 40 per cent. of the total reparations and Australia 30.

The Dutch East Indies and India are believed to be pressing for shares similar to Australia. The Philippines want 15 per cent. Claims from other nations remain to be revealed but it is known that Britain, France and others have put in strong demands that they decline to reduce. The United States position also remains to be clarified.

Original reports of the American attitude were that the United States would seek little or no reparations. Later it was said, without official confirmation, that the American share would be the largest, and that it would be passed to needy Far East nations, especially China, India and the Philippines.—Associated Press.

Kind Treatment
Because of his kind treatment of Chang Kwan-woo, the latter was very pleased to make a confession.

Li Wai-lam, Chang Kwan-woo and Ng Wo-shun were treated differently to other detainees and given special rations.

He instructed others to treat Li Wai-lam, Chang Kwan-woo and Ng Wo-shun differently because they were working for the Kempeitai.

Although giving cigarettes was prohibited, Kamada said that when he interrogated Li and the others, he always gave them cigarettes.

Kamada declared he did not know the meaning of water torture and did not know the method employed to carry out this form of torture. He did not recollect having placed lighted cigarette butts inside Li's shirt.

Kurzwald Hideo, called by the defence, said that he knew accused as a gentle and quiet type of person.

Concerning interrogations, it was the motto of the Commandant of the Hong Kong Island District Gendarmery that gendarmes should "do their duty as gentlemen, with kindness and justice."

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

When the occupants of the jeep began to move off, said witness, they followed them to Yee Wo Street where they parted company. He continued to follow the driver who, after he passed East Point Terrace, turned back and joined Gillen.

Anticipating that defendant might jump into a tram or bus, witness signalled to a taxi to follow behind. Mr. Davreux added that he noticed a grey car following him the whole time.

On being approached once more and told by witness to report to the Police, accused used the most obscene language.

Corroborative evidence was given by Mr. Francis Zimmern who was a passenger in Mr. Davreux's car at the time of the incident.

After evidence by Chau Tak, driver of taxi 4447, and evidence of arrest, hearing was adjourned to Friday morning.

SINO-RUSSIAN BARTER
Shanghai, July 16. A Sino-Russian trade agreement, under which the Central Trust of China will send barter goods worth US\$10,000,000 to Soviet Russia during 1947, will be signed as soon as it is approved by the Executive Yuan, Mr. F.M. Lo, assistant-manager of the Trust, told reporters today.

The proceeds of the goods which will consist principally of rice, tea, tung oil, wolfram, and antimony will be used towards liquidating the nation's debts to Russia incurred during the war, Mr. Lo added.—Reuter.

EVICION ORDER
For keeping a brothel at No. 29 Thompson Road, second floor, Chan Yung was fined \$250 or one month by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday. Defendant admitted being the principal tenant and produced the rent receipt. The Magistrate issued an eviction order.

BROKER REMANDED
Lui Chun Hong, 21, broker of No. 148 Queen's Road West, first floor, was remanded for 48 hours by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday, when charged with jacking up a boy's car, ground floor, and occupying it from lawful custody at Sheung Shui.

Confession Extracted By "Kindness"

"As it was expected that the Allied Forces might attempt a landing at Hong Kong any day after Feb. 1945, it was impressed upon me by my superiors that, from the viewpoint of Japanese strategy, civilians should be treated kindly and without violence," said Sgt. Major Kamada Yasushi in the course of his testimony before No. 5 War Crimes Court yesterday.

Kamada is charged with the ill-treatment of several Chinese civilians between June and August 1945, causing death to some and much bodily suffering to others.

Kamada denied that there were any instrument of torture in the interrogation room at Central Police Station where Li Wai-lam and Chang Kwan-woo were interrogated.

There was always a guard on duty outside the cells. It was the duty of this guard to prevent attempts at escape or suicide and to see to it that detainees did not converse with one another. In view of the presence of this guard, it would not have been possible for Li Wai-lam and Chang Kwan-woo to speak to each other as alleged.

Kamada admitted having interrogated Li Wai-lam on three occasions at Stanley and four times at Central.

"No Violence"
When asked to describe the method of interrogation which he adopted in regard to Li Wai-lam, Kamada said he had been informed by his superior officer, Yamaguchi, that it was believed that Li Wai-lam was an informer in the service of the Hong Kong Island District Gendarmery and that the others arrested together with Li were his agents. Orders were therefore issued that the interrogation of Li and the others should be carried out without any violence.

Kamada said that he himself had been a Kempeitai for over eight years and as he was the senior Sergeant Major, he always impressed upon his subordinates the fact that they should not, in the execution of their duty, treat the civilian population roughly. It was strongly emphasised that they should endeavour to treat all civilians as kindly as possible.

Kamada maintained that he conducted the interrogation of Li Wai-lam and the others in strict conformity with this principle.

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Saturday, 19th July, 1947

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office for Box Nos. 240, 250, 260,
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GERMAN tuition required from
qualified tutor. Students residence.
Box No. 307 "China Mail."

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tor from French into English
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Part-time job. Handwritten re-
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work from 6-8 p.m. five nights
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to converse well with English
people. Box No. 309, "China
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PITMAN'S shorthand taught
individually or in group. Keen
students wanted. Aunty personally
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LOST between Lee House Street
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Pedicure to Beten's expert
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Lane Crawford's. Tel. 33161.

NOTICE

URBAN COUNCIL

Applications are invited for
posts of Beach Inspector for
Island Beaches.

Appointments would be tem-
porary, until the end of Novem-
ber, 1947. Applicants should
have a good knowledge of
English and Cantonese and
should be able to ride a motor-
cycle and be able to swim.

Salary is \$200 per month
plus allowances in accordance
with Government Regulations.

Applications should be ad-
dressed in the candidates own
handwriting to the Secretary,
Urban Council, Post Office
Building, Top floor.

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and Appraisers.
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PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

Friday, the 18th July 1947
commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Rooms No. 35
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A FINE COLLECTION OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
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comprising:—

Teakwood Wardrobes, Low
Boys, Dressing Tables, Bed-
steads, Bed Side Cabinets,
Chamberfield Suites, Steel Locker,
Opium Stools, Floor Polisher,
Dining Tables, Sideboards,
Chairs, Ice Box, Desk, Metal
Safe, Glass Cabinets, Bronze
Figures, Divans, Carpets, Rugs,
Electric Table Fans, Cabin
Trunk, Push Car, Child's cot,
Armchairs, Bath Room Mirrors,
1 Lot of Ladies' White Hats,
New, 1 Lot of Ladies Hand Bags
and 30 Pairs of Gent's Shoes.
New.

Also

1 Westinghouse Refrigerator
1 Remington Typewriter 18"
1 English Carpet 8' x 11'
1 Philips Radio

On View From Thursday, the
17th July 1947.

Terms: As Customary.

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THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that an Interim Div-
idend of \$2.0.0. per share (net
after deduction of Hong Kong
Corporation Profits Tax) has
been declared in respect of the
year ending 31st December
1947, at a rate of 1/2 27/32d.
per Dollar.

THIS DIVIDEND WILL BE
PAYABLE on and after
MONDAY 11th August at the
office of the Corporation, where
Shareholders are requested to
apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF
SHARES of the Corporation
will be closed from MONDAY
28th July to SATURDAY 9th
August (both days inclusive)
during which period no transfer
of Shares can be registered.

BY ORDER OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. MORSE,
Chief Manager

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1947.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

Shareholders are notified that
new Share Certificates are ready
and may be had on application,
at the Company's offices, 3rd
floor, Union Building.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
General Managers.

Hong Kong, 11th July 1947.

NOTICE

IN THE
SUPREME COURT
OF HONG KONG

PROBATE
JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS of John
Archibald Temple Plum-
mer of Byways Beautys
Avenue Ferndown in the
County of Dorset, de-
ceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has by virtue of
Section 58 of the Probates Or-
dinance 1897, made an Order
fixing the time for creditors
and others to send in their
claims against the above estate
to the 11th day of August 1947.

All creditors and others are
accordingly hereby required to
send their claims to the under-
signed on or before that date.

Dated the 16th day of July,
1947.

JOHNSON-STOKES
& MASTER,

Solicitors for the Executors
of the Will of the
abovenamed deceased.

Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank
Building,

Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

NOTICE

MOSQUITOES

An increase in the number of
mosquitoes in the Urban area
has been noted recently. This
is mainly attributable to failure
on the part of householders to
clear collections of water from
their premises and to cover
water storage tanks.

2. Members of the public are
reminded that to permit the
breeding of mosquitoes on
private premises is an offence
under the Mosquito Prevention
By-laws and they are asked to
co-operate in this matter by
clearing all accumulations of
water in bottles, tins, jars, etc.,
and by keeping all water
storage tanks properly covered
or screened.

R. W. H. MAYNARD,
Secretary, Urban Council.

URBAN COUNCIL
Hong Kong, 9th July 1947.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that
Alexander Ivanovitch Efremoff,
of 37, Kimberley Road, ground
floor, Kowloon, is applying to the
Governor for naturalization, and
that any person who knows any
reason why naturalization should
not be granted should send a
written and signed statement of
the facts to the Colonial Secretary,
Hong Kong.

SLAP HAPPY'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Long Judgment By Full Court Upholds Trial Judge

Wants To Make Further Appeal

The appeal of Inouye Kanoo (Slap Happy) against
the conviction and sentence of death passed on
him by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall,
on April 22, when he was found guilty of High
Treason, was dismissed by the full court of
appeal, composed of Mr. Justice E.H. Williams
and Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, when judgment
was given yesterday.

Inouye Kanoo was sentenced
to death by a War Crimes
Court, but he appealed against
the conviction on the ground
that he was born in Canada.

He was later charged before
the Supreme Court with High
Treason and there did not deny
the 27 overt acts with which
he was charged. He admitted
the charges, but submitted that he
did not do so traitorously, was
a Japanese subject, and at all
material times owed no allegi-
ance to the King.

The appeal was made on be-
half of Inouye Kanoo by Mr.
Charles Loachy, while the
Crown was represented by Mr.
A. Lonsdale.

After the judgment had been
delivered Inouye said that he
would like to apply for leave to
appeal to the Privy Council and
was told that his application
would have to be made to the
proper authorities.

Following is the judgment, in
part:—

This is an appeal against the
conviction of the appellant for
High Treason. He relied, at the
hearing of the appeal, upon two
grounds (which depart some-
what in form from the notice
of appeal) and which may be
stated as follows:—

(1) That the learned judge
was wrong in law and mis-
directed the jury in directing
them that the appellant at all
material times was a British
subject and further that he
never was a Japanese subject.
(2) That the answer given by
the learned judge to a ques-
tion put by the jury after the
conclusion of the summing up
was, in effect, a direction which
nullified that part of the sum-
ming up dealing with the ques-
tion of intent.

Joyce Case

Counsel for appellant also sub-
mitted that the learned judge
had followed the procedure
adopted by Tucker J. on the
Joyce case in deciding that the
appellant owed allegiance to
the King which was in his sub-
mission a question for the jury
and not for the judge to decide.

In deciding whether there was
any misdirection in the present
case, the whole of the summing
up must be looked at, rather
than individual and isolated sen-
tences. At the outset, the judge
told the jury that they were the
sole judges of fact: that if there
was anything he said on ques-
tions of fact with which they
did not agree, they should re-
ject it. He then went on to say
that they had to be satisfied be-
yond all reasonable doubt that
appellant was a person who
owed allegiance to the Crown
at the material dates and
secondly, that he aided the
King's enemies and that he in-
tended to do so. The judge then
explained the law regarding al-
legiance pointing out quite
rightly that a natural-born
subject who has not divested
himself of his British na-
tionality owes such allegiance.

The judge's direction is open
to criticism here in that it might
appear he was taking the de-
cision on the facts out of their
hands but, as often been pointed
out by the Court of Appeal, the
summing up must be looked at
in a whole and, from the whole
of the relevant part of the sum-
ming up, it is clear that the
judge was stating that he was
directing them in law that ap-
pellant was a British subject at
the material time on the un-
challenged facts of his British
birth and non-declaration of
alienage. The fact that the
judge at the end of the trial
directed that appellant was
never a Japanese subject is im-
material on the question of
allegiance. It is well known
law that an alien enemy may
owe allegiance to the King.

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directed that appellant was
never a Japanese subject is im-
material on the question of
allegiance. It is well known
law that an alien enemy may
owe allegiance to the King.

Natural-Born

He dealt with the evidence on
the point as to whether ap-
pellant was a natural-born
British subject, the birth certificate
not disputed by appellant and
his own admission that he was
born in British Columbia. And

Reference Back

The sentence "I have directed
you to refer back to the past
tense, must refer back to some
previous direction of the judge
—but in fact he has not given
any direction in these exact
terms though he had on page 3
said "That made him a natural-
born British subject." And
again, on page 3, 4, "He was
born in Canada and therefore
he was a British subject." These
statements, must, however, be
taken with reference to what
has gone before them and these
passages deal with the facts of
his admitted birth in Canada,
questions of fact which the
judge had clearly told the jury
were for their decision. As re-
gards the part of the direction
that appellant remained a British
subject at all material
times, the judge had given a
careful direction as to the man-
ner in which a person could
divest himself of British na-
tionality and the evidence ap-
pellant gave on this point.

The judge's direction is open
to criticism here in that it might
appear he was taking the de-
cision on the facts out of their
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out by the Court of Appeal, the
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Too Favourable

In the opinion of this Court, the
question of intent as left to the
jury by the learned judge was too
favourable. The matter was put
in this way:—
"If you consider that he was purely
actuated by the belief that he was carrying
out his duty honestly, then you
should give him the benefit of that."
There were numerous ways in
which appellant could have
carried out his duty to Japan
without at the same time causing
injury to this country e.g. he
could have assisted in maintain-
ing law and order in the Colony,
the ordinary police duties which
the invading enemy is expected
and permitted by International
Law to do.

The correct direction to the
jury on the question of intent
would have been simply that they
must be satisfied that in doing the
acts complained of, the accused
had the purpose and object of
assisting Japan in a manner detri-
mental to the interests of this
country and that if they were so
satisfied, the question of whether
he did those acts because he
owed a duty to Japan, was irre-
levant. The direction actually
given by the learned judge was
vastly more favourable to the
accused than this, and while in
the opinion of the Court the ques-
tion put by the foreman should
not have been answered by the
learned judge as did in view of
his previous assumption that ac-
cused had a dual nationality, the
direction still remained in favour of the
whole rather than in favour of the

self of his British nationality
owed a allegiance.

Intent

In dealing with the question
of the intent necessary to be
proved, after first stating the
well-known principle of law
that when a person does an act
which would appear reasonably
to involve certain consequences,
the jury were entitled to assume
that he intended the reasonable
consequences of the act, the
learned judge gave a direction
to the jury which took the form
of a detailed exposition of the
case of R. v. Ahlers (1 K.B.D.
(1915) 301) and concluded with
the following words:—
"You will be for you to decide
whether or not you are satisfied
that the accused was actuated by a
patriotic motive to carry out a
loyal or moral duty in the belief that
he was doing right, or, on the other
hand, whether you take the view that
he did these acts with the object of
assisting the King's enemies and that he
was guided by evil motives. He has told
us that he was, in his view, badly treated
in Canada and it may be that he was
nurtured a prejudice against the Anglo-
Saxon race and their allies. Now, gentle-
men, that is a question for you. If you
consider that he was purely actuated by
the belief that he was carrying out his
duty honestly, then you should give him
the benefit of that. If, on the other
hand, you consider he was intending and
mainly concerned in assisting the King's
enemies, well then, you ought to find him
guilty."

Ahlers Case

The essential facts in the Ah-
lers case was that Ahlers, a
German who was naturalized as
a British subject and held the
post of German Consul at Sun-
derland, on the day following
the outbreak of the first World
War did certain acts to assist
German subjects to return
to Germany. One of his de-
fences at his trial for treason
was that he had no traitorous
intent in that he believed he
was entitled to do the acts
complained of pursuant to his
duty as Consul, as he under-
stood days of grace for this
purpose were allowed by In-
ternational law. His conviction
was quashed by the Court of
Criminal Appeal and the view
of the Court on the proper
direction is briefly set out in
the following extracts from the
judgment:—
"Unless the jury were satisfied that
his intention and purpose in doing these
acts were evil, or, in the language of the
statute that he was intending to aid
and comfort the King's enemies, and did
these acts with this object, they could
not find him guilty."

"The defence which was certainly put
forward on his behalf was that, acting
in his capacity as consul and in the
above-mentioned belief, his object was to
assist German subjects to return to their
country, and was in no way to injure
this country's interests, but merely to
carry out his duty."

Dual Nationality

In passing, it is to be observed
that if a person possesses dual
nationality, as appellant may
have done, it does not mean that
he owes any the less allegiance to
this country than a person who
is only a British subject. Dual
nationality is not half one nation-
ality and half another but two
complete nationalities so far as
our law is concerned as the fol-
lowing extracts from the well-
known authority McNair (Legal
Effects of War, 2nd edition p.24
shows):—
"War may introduce serious complica-
tions into the life of a dual national."
(1) Either of the States whose
national he is can call upon him to per-
form military or other service, even
against the other, though in practice we
have sometimes mercifully assigned non-
combatant duties to a person holding both
British and enemy nationality; if such a

person is taken in arms against his
Majesty, his enemy nationality will not
protect him on a prosecution for
treason."

Humidity

Is The Answer

Hiroshima, July 15.
Professor Takeo Fujiwara of
the Physics Department of Bun-
rika University here says he
has the answer to the mystery
of why eggs can be made to
stand on end at the mystic hour
of Li Chun—the first day of
spring on the Chinese lunar
calendar.

Claiming the phenomenon to be
due simply to humidity and
its effect on eggs, Fujiwara
says eggs can be made to stand
at any time so long as the pro-
per humidity is maintained.

Puzzled by claims that eggs
can be made to stand upright,
Fujiwara mobilized his staff to
find a scientific explanation. He
tried various experiments such
as boiling, freezing and X-ray-
ing. All were futile.

Finally, he considered humidi-
ty, which led to his discovery
that the shell of the egg,
which is porous, becomes rough
enough for an egg to be bal-
anced while the right humi-
dity was maintained.

He says experiments showed
that eggs revealed less inna-
tion to stand during high humi-
dity or when they were old,
owing to the seepage of minute
particles of the white of egg
into the pores of the shell.

Iron Fist In The

Iron Glove?

Budapest, July 14.

Matyas Rakosi, Communist Vice-Premier, warned
in a weekend speech that if Deszo Sulyok's
Rightist "Freedom Party" tried to harm the
laws of Hungarian democracy, "we will beat
them down with an iron fist."

Rakosi's warning came as the
Communist press continued its
campaign against other parties'
campaign for "Rightist votes."

"There are still some ele-
ments in Smallholder ranks who
try to win favour with the
Rightist ... most probably all
parties, even democratic ones,
expect the Communists will
fight for these votes," the Com-
munist newspaper, "Szabad
Nep," warned editorially yester-
day.

Rakosi also charged that re-
actionaries were responsible for
fires in Hungarian industrial
works.

"Another organized group is
attacking our reconstruction by
setting fire to the most impor-
tant agricultural factories, tram-
way yards and shipyards ...
Hungarian reactionaries ... are
trying desperately to prevent
the development of Hungarian
democracy by such means as
arson," he said.—United Press.

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question of intent as left to the
jury by the learned judge was too
favourable. The matter was put
in this way:—
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tion to stand during high humi-
dity or when they were old,
owing to the seepage of minute
particles of the white of egg
into the pores of the shell.

French Funds Released

Shanghai, July 16.

Following repeated demon-
strations at the French Con-
sulate by members of the for-
mer French Municipal Council,
the Acting French Consul
General, Mr. G. van Lactem,
is reported to have promised to
unfreeze US\$200,000 from
several foreign banks to pay
off the men.

The sum, which was deposited
in the Hong Kong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, the Chase
Bank and the National City
Bank of New York, were assets
frozen by France at the outbreak
of the war.

While other French Municipal
Council assets were turned over
to the City Government with the
retrocession of the former
French Concession, this sum had
not been released, it was re-
vealed by S.M.G. officials yesterday.
—Reuter.

Roosevelt's M. M.

Washington, July 14.

The French Government gave
the Medaille Militaire—highest
French military honour—pos-
thumously to the late President
Roosevelt in an Embassy cere-
mony attended by President
Truman and others.

The French Ambassador, M.
Henri Bonnet, presented the
award to President Roosevelt's
widow, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.
—United Press.

Ten Year Plan

For Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, July 16.

The Malayan Union Govern-
ment is considering a 10-year
economic development plan for
Malaya, which may cost \$800,
000,000, (about \$70,000,000), it
is learned here.

The Union Government's
Economic Development Com-
mittee, appointed at the end of
last year, has already gathered
some 40 development schemes
from heads of various depart-
ments, and these are now being
examined in detail to map out
a practical programme.

Financing of the overall
economic development plan
would come, where it applies,
from the Colonial Welfare
Development allocation for
Malaya (Malayan Union and
Singapore), which amounts to
\$5,000,000, and also from other
sources, such as revenue sur-
pluses and also public loans
whether raised locally or in
London.—Reuter.

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Financing of the overall
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WINDSOR HOUSE

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Bill Given Enthusiastic Third Reading In House

Practising As Well As Preaching

London, July 15.
Members of all parties in the House of Commons today joined Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and a member of the Cabinet Mission to India, in wishing success and pledging future assistance to the Dominions of India and Pakistan, which will come into existence on August 15.

Introducing for the third reading the Indian Independence Bill, which was first presented to Parliament less than a week ago, Sir Stafford Cripps declared that it would do more to create "a real and living friendship with India than any other action which this country has ever taken."

He was strongly supported by Mr. R. A. Butler, Conservative member, when he declared that by giving independence to India, Britain was establishing her "honesty of democratic purpose."

Mr. Butler in his turn emphasised that with this move Britain was showing she was practising as well as preaching the principle of self-government.

Sir Stafford Cripps made it clear that the British Government did not consider its job done merely with the passage of this bill.

Sir Stafford said that by the very fact that the two dominions of India and Pakistan would be an integral part of the British Commonwealth, Britain was bound to further their progress and prosperity.

Future Of States
Mr. Butler expressed concern about the future of the princely states. He suggested that the Government had been "nervous of the balkanisation of India" and had been nervous of giving too much chance to the States to become independent.

If any state or states did choose independence, he said, he hoped the Government would handle them with sympathy and understanding.

"We are entering on a fourth crisis of the Empire," Mr. Butler said. There was hope for the eventual conception of a greater whole to unite the two dominions.

After three and three quarters of an hour of debate, the House of Commons tonight gave its third reading of the Indian Independence Bill without division.

Federation Hope
The Prime Minister, winding up a discussion in which goodwill to India was the dominant note on all sides of the House, was cheered as he declared that the Indians could count on "the utmost sympathy and help from Britain without the slightest degree of patronage."

He was hopeful that partition would result in a federation in which the parts would have full scope of independence.

Earl Winterton, Conservative member who spent seven years in the India Office, winding up for the Opposition, pleaded for friendship between the two Indian dominions and Britain.

Lord Winterton declared that

that friendship must be reciprocal and genuine on both sides and on a level of equality. Because the Indian leaders were Britain's former enemies, there was no reason why they should not become her friends.

Lord Winterton said that few statesmen had moulded the policy of their country to the extent Lord Mountbatten had done.

Civil Service
He believed that the new relationship would be both striking and fruitful, for there was a constant growth of new ideas within the ambit of the British Government.

He did not want to say anything further than had been said regarding the States except that the door must be left open.

With regard to the civil servants, they had, he thought, on the whole, satisfactory assurances and he hoped that the Government would continue to do everything they could, in consultation with the new authorities, to try to stabilise and safeguard in every possible way the position of these people.

Then there was the question of the scheduled class.

One of the many evil things Mr. Gandhi had done to India was what he had succeeded in bringing about by the Poona Pact. Had it not been for his action, these people would have enjoyed a much better franchise than they did today, but Mr. Gandhi threatened to fast to death.

The Inevitable
He asked the House not to ignore the immediacy of the racial and religious problems facing India. For a long time past he had thought that partition was inevitable. The highest form of statesmanship was to accept the inevitable and not try to get round it. That was why he welcomed the bill. Sir Stanley Reed, Conservative said that he always thought that the day when India gained

Transport Nationalisation Bill Passed

London, July 16.
The House of Lords yesterday passed the Labour government's inland transport nationalisation bill but sent it back to the Commons with a dozen amendments passed over the government's protests.

Approval came on the third reading of the bill which will bring Britain's railways, bus lines and long transport contractors under government ownership by next January.

Conservative peers outvoted the small Labour group 12 times on various amendments during their two months' consideration of the measure.

Parliamentary observers anticipate another Commons battle when the House considers the amendments.—Associated Press.

India's Offer To Gen. Slim

New Delhi, July 15.
The Indian Government has invited General Sir William Joseph Slim, former commander of the 14th Army, to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the new Dominion of India.

It was also learned unofficially that Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Messervy, General Officer Commanding the Northern Command, India, will be the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan (Moslem) Army.—Reuter.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE BILL CEREMONY

London, July 14.
The Indian Independence Bill, which is to create the Dominions of India and Pakistan, will become law on Friday morning. The King is appointing a Royal Commission of three, led by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, to convey his Royal assent to the bill to Parliament.

The Royal Commission will take place in the presence of a gathering of peers. Peers and the public will look down from the gallery.

The Black Rod, high official of the House of Lords (Admiral Sir Geoffrey Blake), will be requested to summon the House of Commons. The Commons, led by the Speaker, Colonel Clifton Brown, in a procession headed by the Prime Minister and the Opposition leader, will walk to the House of Lords.

The Lord Chancellor, when the Commons have assembled at the back of the Lords' Chamber, will inform them of the terms of the King's Commission.

King's Assent
The King's assent to the Indian Independence Bill will be announced. The Speaker will doff his hat and the three Commissioners will three times raise cocked hats surmounting their full-bottomed wigs.

If there are no other bills receiving Royal assent at the same time, the Commons procession will make its way back to the Lower Chamber.

The entire ceremony is expected to last 15 minutes.—Reuter.

NO FOUNDATION

London, July 15.
The War Office tonight said that there was absolutely no foundation for a Shanghai newspaper report, quoted today by the Soviet news agency, that British and Indian troops had been in the Sinkiang Province of China, where border clashes with Outer Mongolian troops were reported last month.—Reuter.

Last Bid For Pact In Indonesia

Batavia, July 15.
Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, the Indonesian Republican Prime Minister, who began discussions here yesterday with the Netherlands Lieutenant Governor General, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, in what was described as a "last attempt" to achieve an interim federal government for Indonesia will return to Jogjakarta, the Republican capital, tomorrow to consult his Government.

After two days of talk, the remaining problems delaying the formation of the Interim Government were still unresolved.

It was believed that the discussions centred on the Dutch proposal for a joint constabulary to police Republican territory which had been a stumbling block throughout the negotiations.

According to an Indonesian Army communique published today and quoted by Antara, the Republican news agency, Indonesian and Dutch troops clashed last week on several Java fronts.

The communique reported that there had been fighting Surabaya perimeter, at Sarang

in the western sector of the Batavia perimeter and off the east coast.

On the Batavia perimeter, the Republicans claimed that the Dutch used tanks.

A 90-minute gun duel between a Dutch naval patrol and shore batteries in which three Indonesians were injured, was reported from Keapang, south of Banyuwangi, on the east coast of Java.

The Dutch newspaper, Nieuws, said today that discussions in Batavia were being influenced by the increasing reports of destruction behind the demarcation line, especially at Bandoeng and Buitenzorg, in central Java.—Reuter.

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VICTORY

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COINS PLEASE

Government's announcement of an effort to call in the Colony's disgracefully filthy five-cent and ten-cent notes and to replace them by new ones offers no more than a palliative. Within a few weeks the change will be more imaginative than real. The step is nevertheless welcome not so much because of the temporary relief as in the implication that Government has the problem under study and that it is not too much to hope that, sooner or later, metal coins will again be jingling in our pockets. Values today are such that part of the difficulty is to discover a satisfactory metal, capable of being milled and standing up to hard wear, which is not at the same time a temptation to the melter. The difficulty, such as it is, is not insuperable, and it cannot be too strongly urged that in this part of the world, where there is serious liability to epidemics of smallpox and cholera, the authorities should not rest until metal coinage has been restored. It may be recommended, at the same time, that when Government is making up its programme of the denominations and quantities to be ordered, consideration be given to the importation of large quantities of 20-cent pieces. Whether we approve or not, the 20-cent coin has superseded the 10-cent coin in convenience. Ferry service, tramway fares and newspapers cost 20 cents against half that sum or less before the war; and there appears to be no prospect of any reversion to the 10-cent standard within foreseeable time. On the basis that coinage break-downs should be designed expressly to simplify the processes of exchange, the case for the 20-cent coin is clear. But it must be a coin. A 20-cent note would merely add confusion to what is already sufficiently trying.

WHAT THEN?

It is the thesis of John Fischer, in Harper's Magazine, that the Russians are either scared of being attacked or planning to attack, and he puts emphasis on "scared." Heads of the Politburo are scared because police-state rulers normally are scared about their tenure. The Russian masses are scared of invasion. Furthermore, says Mr. Fischer, Russians are scared by their cast-iron Marxist logic regarding American capitalism. No amount of argument will shake their doctrinaire belief that American capitalism will produce a major depression in the next 15 years, that this will produce Fascism, and that this will produce war. Russians, says Mr. Fischer, are impervious to verbal argument on this score. But when Marxist dogma runs into an incontrovertible fact, the fogma gives way. Thus, if there isn't a depression in the next 15 years, the Russians might change their tune. Facts will speak louder than words. From all this, it can be argued that one way to preserve international peace in the world is to prevent that depression which the Russians believe will lead to war; that, in short, anybody who helps to make world economy run smoothly is, in a very special and specific sense, helping to preserve world peace. That argument applies equally to the widely held, opposite thesis that Russia is hoping for a major depression in the United States, with the consequent weakening of American economic and political power abroad paving the way for further Russian expansion and influence. Thus a healthy American economy and wise trade policy are considered imperative checks to the spread of Communism. At Geneva today, Mr. Clayton is trying to work out with other nations a reduction in trade barriers that will stimulate international commerce, set stopped economies ticking again, and promote production, prosperity, and, it is hoped, peace. On paper this seems fine. Few people will disagree with the theoretical objective. It is symbolic of intelligent advance planning the application of which might help to prevent

Britain's Courageous Air Development Policy

By E. Colston Shepherd

Some months ago it was hinted that Britain's policy in relation to commercial aircraft would probably mean she should take two steps forward in one and that by 1950 or soon afterwards she should be ahead of her competitors. The recent announcement that 15 DH100 jet-driven airliners had been ordered "off the drawing board" is certainly not a confirmation of that prophecy but it is proof of the intention to try to leap the whole stage.

There is no guarantee that the DH100 will be a success. Many reasons could be advanced to show the large risk being taken. The liner will be unorthodox. It will have swept back wings. It will aim at high speeds. It will use gas turbines and therefore not have the same economy in fuel consumption as aircraft using the familiar piston engine. Yet these liners will go to British Overseas Airways and British South American Airways.

Both corporations are concerned with Atlantic routes—one between London and New York, the other between West Africa and Brazil or between the Azores and Bermuda. These mean long non-stop flights. With gas turbines payloads on such flights might be about one-sixth less than with piston en-

gines. Is Britain prepared to make the sacrifice for the sake of prestige? Or can she see the prospect of making speed pay?

Capacity Load

Argument to support the latter view could be put forward. Speed of the order aimed at in the DH100 might conceivably pay without charging extra for express services if it meant these liners were full to capacity on every voyage. Today a liner which takes 10 hours to cross the ocean often has 40 per cent of its capacity empty except in the summer. A liner which made the crossing in less than half that time might attract traffic.

That is perhaps the fairest estimate reason why Britain has been courageous in her policy concerning the jet air-liner. Having gained the lead in development of the gas turbine and acquired a lot of experience in operating jet-driven aircraft, Britain would have been foolish not to try to turn her advantage to the commercial as well as military account. The next four years will show whether or not her courage is to be rewarded. Similar readiness to take a long step forward is seen in the big land aircraft of more than 250,000 lbs. loaded weight being built by the Bristol Com-

pany. By all established rules of aircraft development Britain ought not to have embarked on construction of anything so big. She ought to have moved up to big land aircraft in two, even three stages. She should have set herself first to build a liner of 100,000 lbs. One of the approaches offered by critics at home is that the Government did not order aircraft of that class.

Must Make Do

Consequence of that omission is that Britain has no liner in use or in sight which corresponds with the two types of American aircraft now serving on the main routes. If Britain had set about designing aircraft of the same category in 1945 she would have had them about ready for use next year. Instead she will have to make do with what she has for a further two years and then she will have provided herself with something in advance of those models in size if not in performance.

What in the meantime may have emerged from United States factories cannot be precisely foretold but the lack of orders for new types is causing some embarrassment to American constructors. The situation, indeed, is exactly the reverse of that in Britain. United States designers have borne the extremely heavy cost of developing prototypes and cannot yet see the prospect of recovering their outlay through sales to operators. Britain's constructors have been commissioned by the Government to go ahead. They are relieved of financial anxiety and trusted under Government supervision to deliver the goods. Again we have no guarantee the method will yield the desired results but before the war the method worked well in relation to two out of the three heavy bombers chosen for the Royal Air Force. Both the Lancaster and Halifax were ordered off the drawing board.

The Viceroy

The system is applied to smaller types of commercial aircraft. The bigger version of the Viking, to be known as the Viceroy, is being developed for British European Airways. This will use gas-turbines driving airscrews. As soon as the details are settled the order will be placed. For feeder lines and for some smaller services in Europe 50 Marathon four-engined liners have been ordered. There will also be orders shortly for new medium range aircraft of large capacity.

In the main these new liners will be delivered between 1949 and 1951. With them will have arrived the great new Saunders Roe flying boats of the same capacity as the big land aircraft. In the interval we may get the Tudors come into their own. Both types have been modified and there are grounds for hope they will now suit certain operators. British South American Airways in particular is counting on them. (Continued on Page 7)

Death Throes Of A Dying Currency?

Shanghai, July 16.

The spectre of the gravest climb in prices yet experienced in inflation-plagued China confronts wage-earners throughout China today.

They fear that they are about to witness, as unwilling but

By **EDWARD CRIGHTON**

powerless spectators, the death throes of a dying currency. Here are a few of the factors which have contributed to give them this fear:

From July 1, utility charges which were hitherto kept down by government subsidies, will be

based on the "cost of living." For a start, the government has permitted water, electricity and gas rates to be increased over 100 per cent, tram fares 250 per cent, bus fares 350 per cent. The full impact of these increases has not yet been felt by the public. With government subsidies withdrawn, the utilities will have to base their charges on open market prices. Their increases will automatically be followed by similar increases for all goods and services.

Only Rumours

There are rumours that banknotes of a denomination five times higher than the highest presently in circulation will be issued. In denying this rumour, Chen Yee-cho, deputy director of the Central Bank of China, stated that 500 cases of banknotes which have just arrived from England do not contain \$50,000 bills, as rumoured, but \$2,000 bills. On the same day, July 8, the automobile licensing department of the Shanghai police refused to accept \$2,000 bills in payment of autoliceses, as they were too low in denomination. The department wanted bills of \$5,000 or \$10,000 (the latter the highest presently in circulation).

The man-in-the-street found it hard to swallow Chen Yee-cho's statement that the government is bringing in notes of denotation which one of its civil departments is already hoarding.

The issuance of notes of higher denomination in China are invariably followed by proportionate price increases. Shopkeepers are quick to seize upon the highest bill in circulation as the unit upon which to fix their prices. Should a \$50,000 bill really be issued, wage earners fear it will only be a short while before prices are increased by five-fold.

Should the government not issue a \$50,000 bill, the situation may well become what it once was like during the Japanese occupation—the bills in circulation were of such low denomination that there was not enough cash going around. Towards the end of the war, when you wrote a check the bank did not pay cash, it gave their own check, guaranteeing that you have that sum in your account. This bank check then became a negotiable instrument, in place of banknotes, with one disadvantage—it became subject to a discount of from 10 to 40 per cent when you tried to convert it into cash. Conceivably, that might happen again now. Prices are so inflated that the turnover of even a small business concern runs into over a hundred million dollars a month.

Tragedy For Worker

The tragedy of the situation for the average wage-earner is that his income does not keep up with the price advances. The government employee has his salary increased about once every six months. Scarcely a month passes without prices being increased 20 to 50 per cent. Some times, frequently advance by 100 per cent in a few days.

The employees of private concerns get a better break when the concern is a public one. He is paid on a controlled "cost of living" index, which means that his standard of living is nearly as good as 20 per cent or so each month, whereas the government workers pay has now reached what is enough for three frugal meals a day to himself alone with nothing left for his family. Associated Press.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I want to reword a contract that says the slugger here has gotta give me, his manager, half of everything he gets!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

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A DELICATE OPERATION

WHETHER YOU have played in tournaments or not, you have read the news reports of many which show victories decided by a match point or two, sometimes by even a bare fraction of a point. The probable closeness of the finish in a well-matched field makes it advisable once in a while to assume voluntarily a bit of risk which would be wholly unjustified in rubber bridge. In rubber play, for instance, it is never sound to seek a No Trump game for the sake of a slightly higher score, if game in a major suit seems a safer bet.

S Q J 7 5 3 2	
H 8 7	
D 3	
C K 10 8 3	

S 8		S A K 10
H Q 10 6	N	H A K 9 8
2	W	D K 10 8 7
D Q 8 5 4	E	G 7 2
C A Q J 6	S	

(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1 H	Pass
3 H	Pass	3 NT	

In rubber bridge, West could never be pardoned for not taking out that 3-No Trumps into 4-hearts, with his nice four-card fit, his spade singleton and his pretty fair honour strength, not too far below an original bid. But this game was match-point pair play in a duplicate tournament, and his pass of the 3-No Trumps won a top score for his pair on the deal and ultimately the entire contest.

West reasoned that his partner would not have made the 3-No Trumps bid, following the emphatic jump support, except with a hand away above minimum in honour strength. He would have taken it to 4-Hearts unless holding a goodly amount of honour strength himself. With his hand as it was—knowing his queens were big cards opposite a big hand—he decided to pass.

As it turned out, four-odd were made by this pair, also by the 4-Heart declarers, giving this pair 10 more points and beating all the rest. East managed to take four tricks in hearts and two in each other suit, following the diamond lead. The heart declarers all lost one trick in clubs and two in diamonds. It was a close decision for West, however, a gamble which might have lost as the spade shortage might have resulted in the side taking at least one more trick in hearts, through ruffs, then could have been made in No Trumps.

Tomorrow's Problem
S Q J 7 8
H 4
D Q 9
C A Q J 10 9

S 10 4 2 S 9 6
H A Q 5 2 H K J 10
D K 8 6 5 D J 10 7 2
C 7 5 C 8 3

S A 8 6	
H 9 8 7	
D A 4 3	
C K 6 4 2	

(Dealer: North. North-South vulnerable.)
After North's 1-Spade and South's 2-Clubs, what would you bid in the North if shooting for a top score in a duplicate game?

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EUROPE'S 4-YEAR PLAN Committee Of Sixteen Set Up In Paris Swift Agreement On All Points

Paris, July 15.
The 16 non-Soviet-controlled European nations today completed the first stage in the joint recovery programme under the Marshall Plan. Meeting for the third and final plenary session at the French Foreign Office, delegates of all Europe outside the Soviet zone of influence approved unanimously a joint planning organization.

The new 16-nation body will be known as the "Committee for European Economic Cooperation." It will consist of a main Committee on which all 16 nations are represented, a small executive committee headed by Great Britain with France, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway as additional members, and four technical committees on food, and agriculture, power, iron and steel and transport.

The committees will start installing themselves tomorrow in the Grand Palais, which will be their headquarters for the next six weeks.

Their assignment is to draw up a report:

1. On the development of production of major European industries which may result from increased efforts by individual countries and by stepping up inter-European trade.

2. On requirements, in essential commodities, which can only be obtained from abroad, specifically from the Western Hemisphere.

Four-Year Plan

The report will in effect be a four-year recovery blueprint. At the insistence of the smaller powers, the door will continue to remain open to Soviet Russia and the eight satellites who boycotted the conference under Soviet pressure.

Despite the atmosphere of unanimity which made this conference unique in recent diplomatic history, delegates were aware that the first stage just completed was by far the easiest and that the period of actual planning would prove far more complicated.

It was expected, however, to be simplified to some extent by the development of subsidiary blocs of small European nations, which will each work on committees as single economic units.

These are the so-called "Benelux" group of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the Scandinavian bloc of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and the Eastern bloc of Greece and Turkey.

Although it was generally agreed that major political and economic issues regarding Germany would not be touched, diplomats here believed German economy could not help causing difficulties in the drawing up of a general relief plan. Chief of these difficulties will be that Britain, in full agreement with the United States, is anxious to step up Ruhr coal, iron and steel production, whereas France still is adamantly set against any move that would raise the level of German industry above what was agreed on at Potsdam.

The full conference is scheduled to meet again about August 30 to approve the draft plan of the

Cooperation Committee before it is sent to Washington.

Anglo-French Talk

Following the wind-up of the conference tonight, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, conferred privately for a half-hour at the Quai d'Orsay.

Before closing at 4.50 p.m., delegates heard M. Bidault praise "the great atmosphere of goodwill and mutual understanding and speed with which the task has been fulfilled."

"This conference holds much hope for Europe," said M. Bidault. "On behalf of my Government, I say, not only to the States around this table but to those absent as well, that it has been a great privilege for France to have acted as conference host."

Speaking as the oldest statesman present, the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, said the conference had "kindled the flame of hope."

Word Of Hope

"The conference holds great hope for the peoples of the world provided it can make people forget nationalism," said Count Sforza. "I hope many new words like Benelux will be created in the near future."

"Benelux is a new word of hope for Europe. I hope each state in Europe, along with its neighbours, will create many such words."

In closing the meeting, Mr. Bevin said: "We can go away from this conference with the knowledge that the world is anxious to agree if it is allowed to agree." — *United Press.*

A Record

Paris, July 15.
With the ending of the third plenary session of the 16-nation Conference here on the Marshall offer of United States aid for European reconstruction tonight, delegates were preparing to leave for home four days after the Conference opened—a record for a post-war international conference.

The Committee of Co-operation, comprising experts, will tomorrow begin the job of estimating Europe's economic resources and the amount of help required.

They are expected to stop in Paris until the end of August, and their report to the United States must be ready by September 1.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, closed the Conference, saying: "I think we can go away in the conviction that the countries of the world are anxious to agree if they are allowed to agree. In this spirit the Committee of Cooperation will, I am sure, work." — *Reuter.*

BUCHAREST

Bucharest, July 15.
Over 100 members of the opposition in Rumania have been arrested in Bucharest and the provinces in the last 24 hours, it was learned here tonight.

Those arrested are reported to have been largely members of the National Peasant Party, including the President, Dr. J. J. M. M. M., who is being allowed no contact with the outside world. — *Reuter.*

Blunt Speaking On Korea

Seoul, July 15.

Major General Albert E. Brown, the United States Chief Commissioner in Korea, said here today that the first issue in the joint Soviet-United States talks over a provisional government for Korea was "whether one nation may unilaterally exercise veto power and exclude from consultation any party or social organization of which it disapproves."

He was commenting on the discussion which has blocked progress in the talks since July 2.

"The Soviet delegation wishes to exercise such a power of veto," General Brown said.

"The United States delegation has many times offered to review systematically the whole list of Korean applicants and to consider any and all objections put forward by either delegation. The Soviet delegation has repeatedly refused such proposals."

The 43rd meeting of the Commission tomorrow will continue the discussion of these two issues with little hope of success, General Brown's statement was expected to widen the American-Soviet breach.

Colonel General F. Shikov, Chief of the Soviet delegation,

may issue a reply tomorrow. — *Reuter.*

New Powers For Military Governor

Berlin, July 15.
General Lucius Clay, United States Military Governor in Germany, was told in new instructions from Washington, published in Berlin today, that he was being given "vast powers" and must try to achieve economic unity with the other zones.

"Until such times as practical measures are decided upon for the treatment of Germany as one economic and political unit, you will have to direct all efforts towards achieving economic unity with the other occupation zones," one directive stated.

With regard to the extent of power vested in General Clay's Military Government, it was stated: "Your powers as Military Governor will be vast and will entitle you to take—in accordance with international agreements, the foreign policy of this Government and these directives—those measures which are suited or desirable in order to achieve the aims of your government in Germany, or to comply with military necessities."

The fundamental aim of the United States everywhere in the world is just and permanent peace. Such peace can only be established if there is public order and well being in the whole of Europe.

"A properly organized and happy Europe needs the economic contribution of a secure and productive Germany as much as the necessary restrictions guaranteeing that Germany is in no position to revive her destructive militarism."

"As an urgent positive programme, the United States Government strives for the creation of such political, economic and moral conditions in Germany, as will contribute most effectively to a well-established and happy Europe."

Aim Of Policy
There must be no slackening off in the completion of the demilitarization and disarmament of Germany and in upholding such a state of demilitarization and disarmament.

"The aim of United States permanent policy for Germany is to see the rise, as soon as possible, of some form of political organization and some kind of political life which, based on economic well being, would lead to peaceful calm in

Princess To Have Big Wedding

London, July 15.
There now seems little doubt that the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten in Westminster Abbey, probably this October, will be the most glittering Royal event since the coronation of Elizabeth's parents.

Private polls by Palace sources emphasized what the "Daily Express" publicly reported—the people are tired of drabness and are ready for the ceremonial splurges that used to mark all big Royal and Parliamentary events.

In this connection it is being rumoured that the King may even open Parliament this October in full State regalia and wearing his diamond-encrusted crown for the first time since the war.

In this case, Peers in the House of Lords would also wear their ermine robes and coronets.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England, is charged with the wedding arrangements, but has not yet made any plans. — *United Press.*

The Ring

London, July 15.
The "Daily Mail" reported today that a large diamond and five smaller ones in the engagement ring which Philip Mountbatten gave to Princess Elizabeth formerly belonged to his mother.

They are of "great sentimental value" because they were given to her by her husband, the late Prince Andrew, who died in 1944.

Princess Andrew designed Princess Elizabeth's ring, the "Mail" said. — *Associated Press.*

may issue a reply tomorrow. — *Reuter.*

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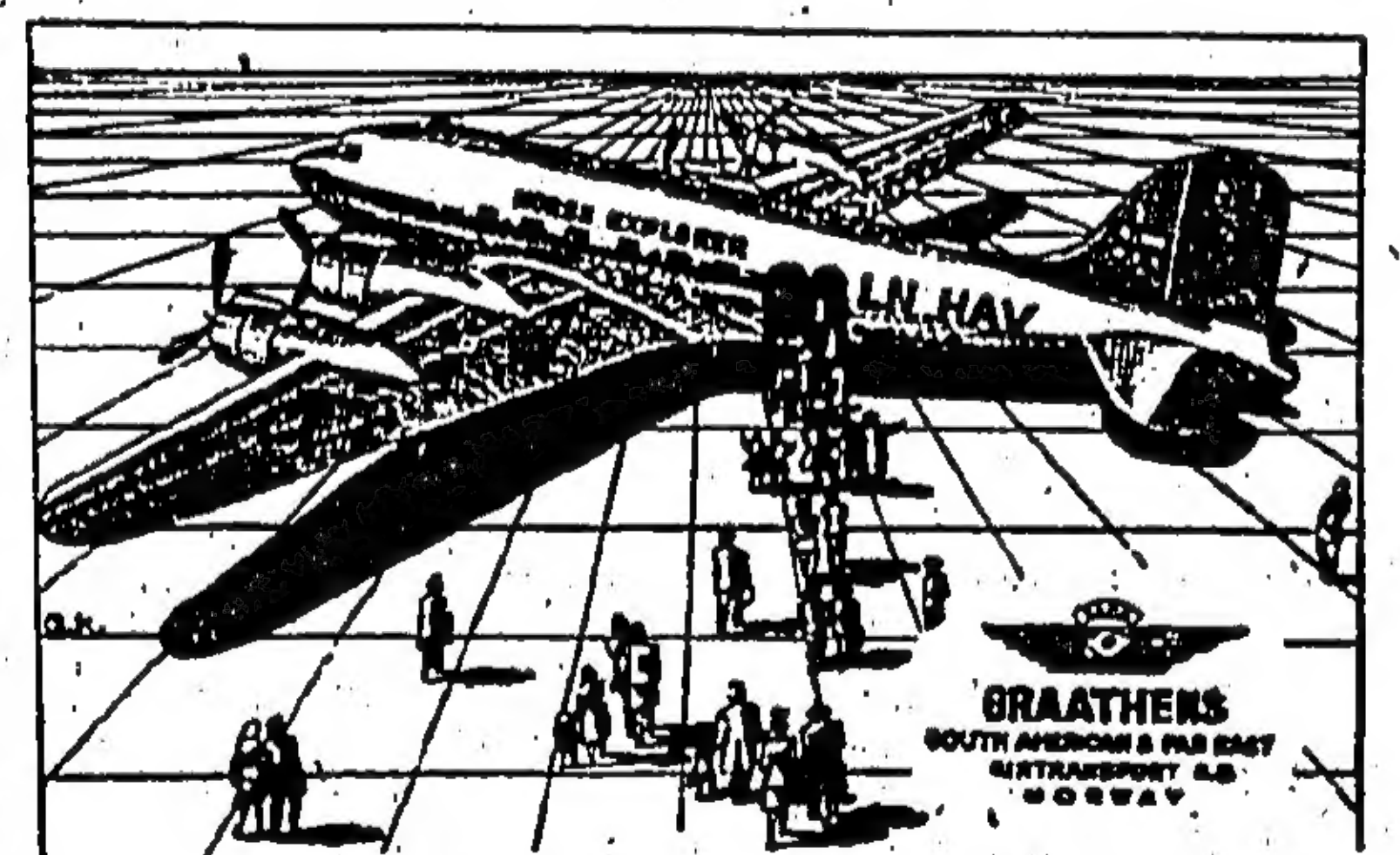
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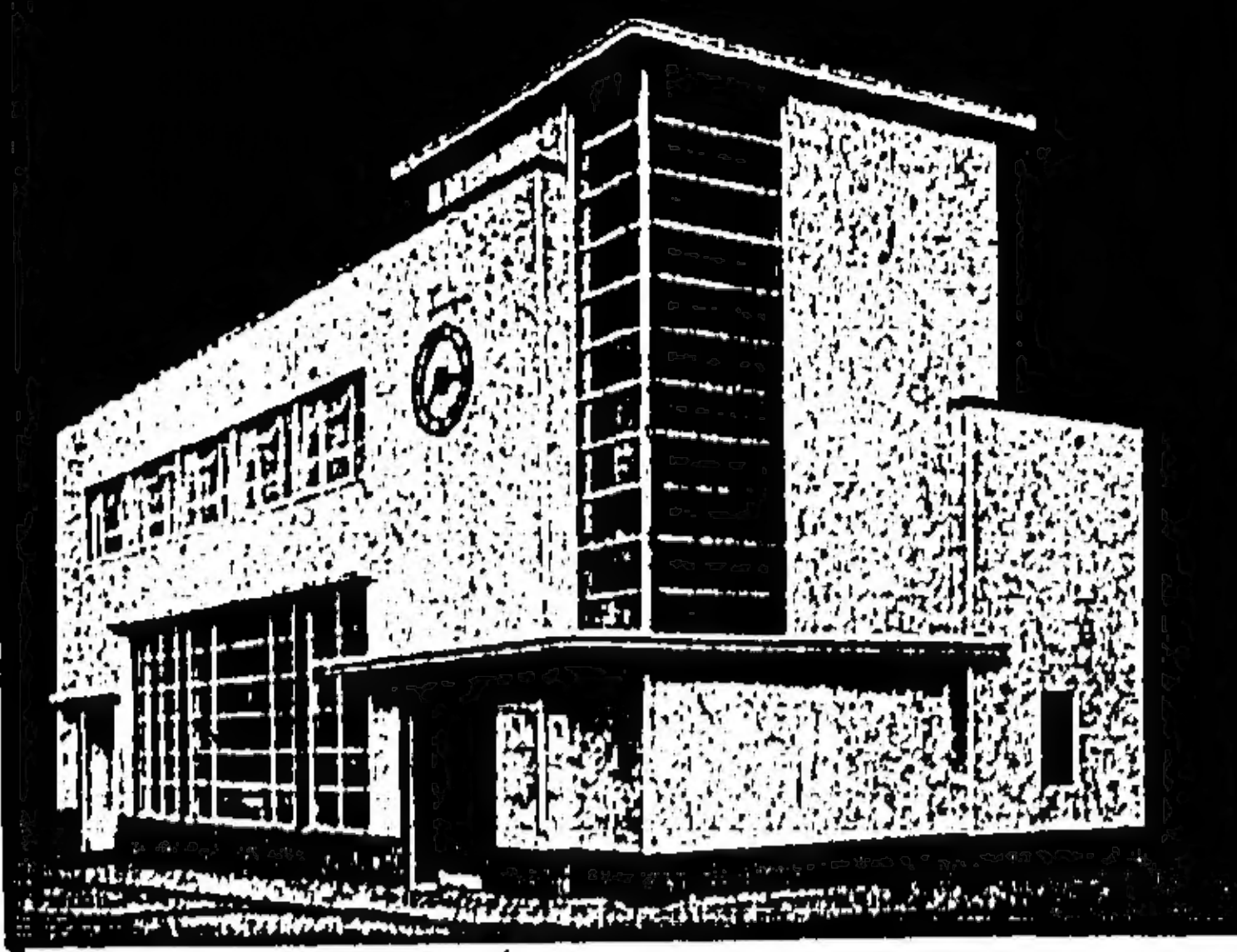
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ENGINEERING PAGE

Hong Kong's New Home Building Scheme Outlined

By A Special
Correspondent

The Kowloon Residents' Association has invited members of the public to register their names as prospective participants in a Home-Building Society. The response has been quite general and to date, 308 applicants have come forward.

The Committee of the K.R.A. wish to make it quite clear that a person who registers his name does not commit himself in any way, nor is it necessary to pay any fee for registration.

Many questions have been asked, among them being:—

1. How much will it cost?
2. Where do you propose to build?
3. What type of house will you build?
4. When will the homes be ready?
5. Are not building costs too high?
6. Is any deposit required?
7. What will the monthly instalments be?

It must be emphasised that the K.R.A. is not the Home-Building Society. Realising its responsibility to the community and the great need for housing, the K.R.A. decided to sponsor the formation of a Society if the demand for one existed. The Society must be formed by the participants in the scheme themselves, and many of the answers to the questions must be supplied by the Society.

Two Bungalows

The questions were referred to Mr. Hugh Braga who submitted drawings of typical bungalows with the following statement which should be read in conjunction with that published on 9th July, 1947.

The plans are of two bungalows. The larger, Type "A", with garage and servants' quarters, will cost about \$45,000 if built in quantities of not less than 30 in the same locality. The smaller, Type "B", will cost about \$27,500. These figures are based on the prices of materials and labour available in Hong Kong now. It does not include the cost of land, fencing, turf, driveway, paths or any moveable furniture or equipment in the house. If a smaller or larger bungalow is desired, the cost will be approximately proportional to the area.

Land values are more difficult to estimate. For a house of this size an area of at least 7,500 square feet would be required but if the intending purchaser desires a larger plot of ground he must pay more. Assume that an area of 7,500 sq. ft. is wanted. The land will be anything from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per sq. ft., making the cost of the land between \$15,000 and \$30,000.

Many Features

For a community development, there are few large areas available in the Colony. There are several features which must be taken into consideration. The site must not be too far from the city; transport must be provided, and the essential services—water, electricity or gas, and sewerage must be available. The largest sites remaining for development fulfilling these requirements are Jardine's Lookout on the Island, and Kowloon Tsai (the area to the East of Waterloo Road near Kowloon Tong) on the Mainland. If a person is willing to pay a little more there is no reason why he should not be permitted to select his own site on which to build.

Five Or Six Types

If there are many participants in the scheme, there should be five or six types of houses of varying sizes to suit

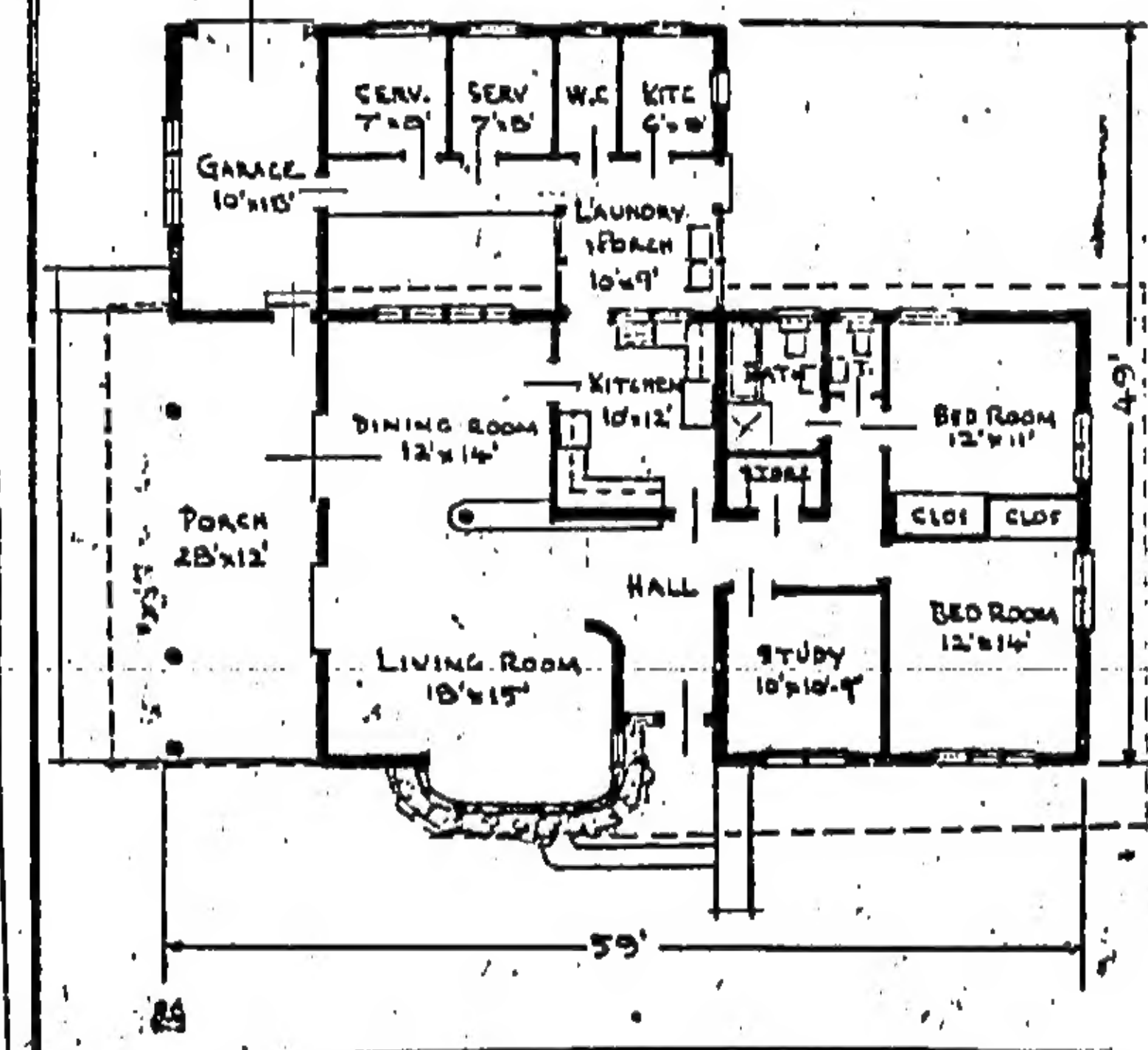
different purses. Some people dislike bungalows and provision should, therefore, be made for two-storey houses if there is sufficient demand. It is suggested that local authorised architects be invited to submit competitive designs.

It is impossible to say when the homes will be ready. Firstly, there is the Home-Building Society to be formed; secondly, negotiations for finance and purchase of land must be put in hand; thirdly, designs of buildings must be submitted.

difficult to understand why building costs are expected to drop to an "economic figure." The answer is not to stop building, but to build to suit our purse. We must have smaller rooms, because, not only do they cost less, but they also require less furniture; we must introduce more labour saving devices in the smaller house so that we can do with fewer servants; we must do away with long wide passages as they are waste space and cost money; and we must build economical-



SCHEME A
H.K. \$45,000.



and approved; fourthly, contracts for site formation and buildings must be prepared and let. All these will take time and the quickest way to complete the job is to start at once. If the scheme had started a year ago, we would be 12 months on the way now.

Building Costs

Prices have gone up all round. Food, clothing, drinks, travelling and recreation cost us several times more than what they did before the war. Our salaries have not been increased in the same ratio and so we must do with less. We do not expect prices to come down appreciably in spite of the official index figures. It is

ly. And to build economically does not mean to build cheaply. Cheap building costs more in the long run in maintenance. To build economically is to design carefully, to select the right materials, and to standardise wherever possible. With repetition work the first house will be relatively expensive but by the time the tenth house is constructed, the workmen will know exactly what to do so that if thirty houses of the same type are built the average labour charges spread out over all of them will be considerably less than for the first house.

Deposit

The amount of deposit to be paid will be decided by the Di-

rectors of the Home-Building Society, while the monthly instalments will depend on the overall cost and the best financial arrangements they can obtain for the Society. With regard to borrowed money, the two determining factors are the period of repayment, and the rate of interest. Assuming that repayment is to be made in 25 years, let us take the hypothetical case of Mr. & Mrs. Wong who want a small house with garden similar to Type "B" in which to retire, and examine the effect of the rate of interest on their monthly instalments.

Cost of house .. \$27,500.00
Cost of land .. 16,750.00

Deposit 44,250.00
Amount borrowed \$40,000.00

Shares taken @ \$1,000 40 shares.

Management fee, say 40 cts. per share per month.

Assessed value of house, say \$125.00 per month.

(Payments Per Annum reports will be found on Page 9)

It will be noticed that the rate of interest has an important bearing on the monthly payments made by Mr. Wong. If the Building Society is able to obtain money at 2½%, one half of his monthly payments goes towards the repayment of the loan. At the end of 10 years Mr. Wong owns two-fifths of the house. If he now decides to leave the Colony for good, he will not be permitted to sell the property on the open market but must return it to the Building Society in good condition and with all improvements. He will receive from the Building Society his original deposit of \$4,250.00 plus \$10,000.00, less the cost of any necessary repairs, etc.

Reduced Interest

All this time Mr. Wong will pay the full rate of interest on \$40,000.00. This does not appear to be correct. After the first year he owes \$38,400.00, after the second year \$36,800.00, and so on. His interest should become less and less. The Building Society keeps the difference for the first three years to build up a reserve, after which, at the end of each year, Mr. Wong will receive a bonus. The amount of the bonus will be a little less than the interest due to Mr. Wong as the Society's reserves must be increased. As time goes on Mr. Wong's bonus will increase, always lagging about ¼% behind his interest. At the end of 25 years, Mr. Wong will have owned his own home and will have received about \$7,500 in bonuses, after having paid out \$25,000 in interest.

If the rate of interest had been 5%, Mr. Wong would have had to pay \$2,000 per year in interest, or \$50,000 in 25 years but his bonuses would have amounted to about \$20,000.

(Continued on Page 9)

The Conference Telephone

The Conference, or Directors' Telephone has come more and more into employment for ensuring rapid telephone communication between a Chief and his nearest collaborators. The Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., sole agents in South China for L. M. Ericsson, Stockholm, has now installed in its office one of these sets for demonstration purposes.

This set consists of one or more Director's Tables, which, besides being connected to each other and to telephone instrument extensions may be connected to P.B.X., both of L. B. system and of manual and automatic C. B. System.

The Director's Table comprises also microphone, loud-speaker and Director's telephone instrument.

All calls are secret, that is, an extension cannot overhear a call unless connected in by the Director. The Director can always see how many sub-instruments are connected in.

The Director calls a sub-instrument by putting down the switch corresponding to the extension. This transmits a buzzer signal to the sub-instrument. At the same time the microphone indication lamp on the Director's table lights up. When the sub-instrument handset is lifted the signal ceases and the conversation may begin. Should the Director receive no answer to his call, it is possible for him to transmit a holding marking to the sub-instrument star indicator by throwing the switch to its upper position.

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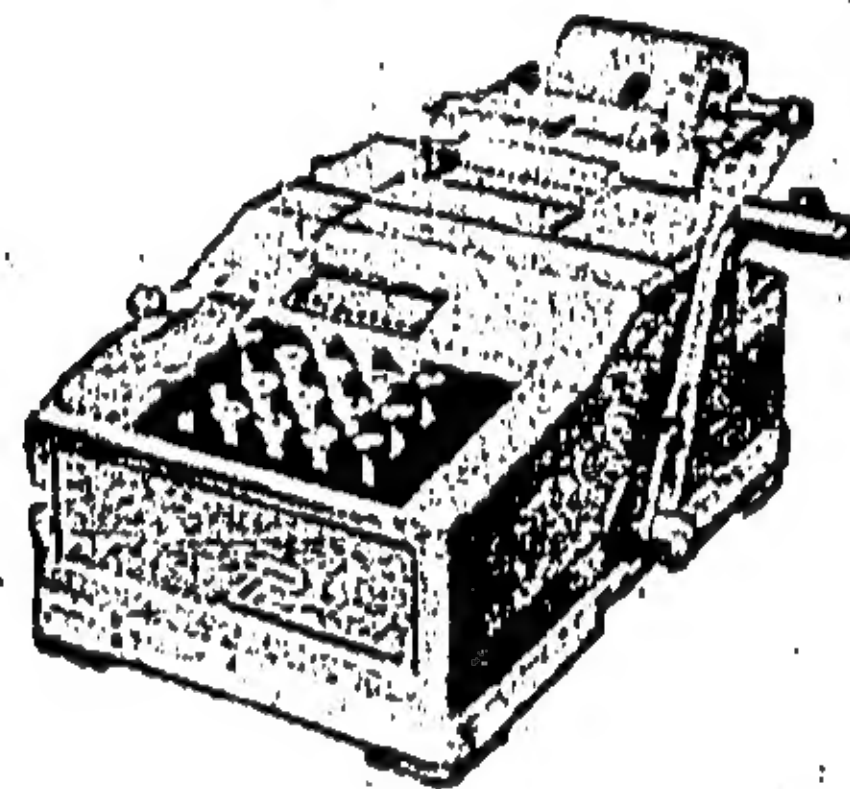
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Laboratory Lightning

Continual increase in transmission voltages gives rise to surge conditions which tend to resemble more nearly those of lightning than was the case with lower voltages. For the purposes of research in connection with phenomena thus arising, as well as for the commercial testing of insulating materials which may be subjected to these increased stresses, it has become necessary to produce "laboratory lightning" at correspondingly higher voltages.

For these reasons the Surge Generator installed in the High Voltage Laboratory of the Winton Works of the General Electric Co., Ltd., of England has, recently, been doubled in output and now generates a maximum of 2.5 million volts

with a stored energy of 40,000 watt-seconds.

The generator consists of four columns each comprising four interspaced condenser units. The wave control and charging resistances and the interstage sphere gaps are connected between the columns. Each unit has a maximum charging voltage of 160,000 and a capacitance of 0.2 microfarads. All resistances are of clip type and can be readily changed for any particular investigation.

An important improvement in operating technique is the employment of a modified Marx circuit which incorporates a damping resistance in each stage, thus more effectively preventing spurious high frequency oscillations from appearing on the peak of the output voltage wave.

The standard voltage wave shape is 1 — 50 microseconds, i.e., the voltage rises to its peak value in 1 microsecond, and falls to one half the peak voltage in 50 microseconds. Waves of 1 — 5, 1 — 10 and 1 — 20 microseconds can be produced by clipping in the appropriate tail resistances.

The output voltage is controlled by the interstage spark-gap settings, which are adjusted from a distance by a low-gear motor drive. The maximum stage gap setting is about 7 cm.

The generator can be used also for heavy surge current tests. The sixteen condenser units can be readily connected with 2.4, 8 or 16 stages parallel. In this manner surge currents up to 90,000 amperes have been recorded.

ENGINEERING: Continued From Page Eight

World's Longest Welded Girder Bridge

What is thought to be the longest welded continuous girder bridge in existence has been built across the River des Milles near St. Rose, about 15 miles north of Montreal. The river forms one of the branches into which the St. Lawrence divides at Montreal Island and is used mainly by small pleasure craft, so that the loadroom required is limited. The feature of the bridge of interest and importance is the fact that it consists of a welded continuous girder 1,500 ft. long, rather than its height above the river or any special problem presented in the construction of the piers. The bridge lies on the main road from Montreal to the Laurentides Park and carries mainly motor traffic. The roadway is 25 ft. wide, with two 4-ft. sidewalks, and is designed to carry four 20-ton vehicles abreast, or two 25 tons wide by side. It replaces an old wooden bridge, carried on rock-filled timber cribs, which had been in continuous service since 1830.

The decision of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Quebec to adopt a welded continuous girder of such unprecedented length was based on the satisfactory performance of a number of shorter bridges embodying the same type of construction. The first, 645 ft. long, was built in 1936 at St. Anne de la Perle on the main road between Montreal and Quebec. The cost of this bridge compared very favourably with that estimated for a riveted structure, and it was considered to present a better appearance. It was followed, in 1937, by a 255-ft. bridge at Louville, on the same road, and shortly after by a 486-ft. bridge across the Beauport River, which lies some 20 miles south of the St. Lawrence. A further example was a bridge, 640 ft. long, over the River Rouge at Calumet, 50 miles west of Montreal.

14 Spans

The St. Rose bridge consists of 14 spans varying in length from 90 ft. to 126 ft. They are disposed symmetrically about the central pier, to which the two main continuous girders are fixed. These are spaced at 32-ft. centres and carry a 52-ft. wide concrete deck, 8 in. thick under the roadway and 6 in. under the sidewalks. The bridge is in the form of a flat curve, the height at the central pier being 8 ft. above that at the abutments. The built-up girders vary in depth from 9 ft. at the central pier to 4 ft.

7 in. for the 30-ft. shore spans, the flange plates ranging in thickness from 2 in. to 1 1/2 in. Web plates 3/4 in. thick are used throughout, with heavy plate stiffeners over the bearings and inside stiffeners at intermediate points. These latter consist of 6 in. by 3 1/2 in. by 5/16 in. angles, toe-welded to the webs; they are calculated to provide buckling strength equivalent to conventional double-angle stiffeners. Every second stiffener is capped to form a seat for a floorbeam, being faced and welded to the girder webs for shear only. The sidewalks are carried on cantilever brackets, similarly faced and welded to the girder webs for shear only. They are connected to the floorbeams by tension straps passing over the girders. The girder bottom flanges are braced by knee brackets for every floorbeam in the compression zone and for alternate floorbeams elsewhere. Over the piers, the floorbeams are deep welded girder sections, proportioned to act as a bracing frame adequate for all lateral forces. No permanent top or bottom lateral bracing is provided, the concrete deck being calculated to resist all lateral loads. Light temporary diagonals were installed for aligning the girders during erection, but were removed after the concrete of the deck had been poured.

Disc Bearings

At the abutments, flush roadway expansion joints of the overlapping finger type are provided. These permit of a total movement of 9.7 in. for half the bridge, which is equivalent to a temperature range from -40 deg. F. to 120 deg. F. The pier members which support the girders are provided with disc bearings to equalise the loads and have rollers varying from 5 1/2 in. to 6 1/2 in. in diameter. The rollers are carried in nests and their direction of motion is positively controlled. In the design of the girders, calculation of moments and shears were based on the moment-distribution method, adjusted for variable moments of inertia. Field joints were located as close as practicable to points of least moment in each span, the girders of the longest spans being fabricated in lengths of 67 ft. 6 in. and 18 ft. 6 in.; the corresponding weights were 16 1/2 and 11 1/2 short tons. The total weight of structural steel in the bridge is 1,180 short tons, equivalent to 1,520 lb. per foot run.

In fabrication, the web plates were first laid out and flame-cut to the correct profile, allowance being made for the dead load. All web details were then welded in place. The flange plates were butt-welded, pressed or rolled to the correct curve and then assembled on the webs, being squared and held in position by temporary braces. Continuous fillet welds were then made alternately at the top and bottom flanges, in a sequence which limited overall vertical distortion to a maximum of 1/4 in. The flanges and web plates, which had been left long, were then flame-cut to the final length and prepared for field welding. Adjoining girder sections were then assembled in correct alignment, and the flat and field splice holes were drilled from steel templates, temporary field splice plates being drilled from the same templates. When the girder sections were in position in the field, these splice plates were secured to them by pins, this assuring correct assembly.

Splice Plates

Erection was carried out by means of a derrick traveller, a portable steel bent being used for supporting the central girder sections of each span before the pier sections were in place. In connecting the sections, reliance was placed entirely on the pinned splice plates, as it was impracticable to calculate in advance the correct elevation of the partly-strained members. Levels taken after seven spans had been erected showed an extreme error in elevation of 3/4 in. In the first span and less than 1/2 in. in any other. Field welding was started after the third span had been assembled and was kept throughout at three spans behind erection, which was carried out from the south end of the bridge to the north. The procedure first adopted was to commence welding at the centre of the web plates, proceeding outwards to the flanges, which were then butt-welded. This regime was abandoned when buckling was found to occur in the web during the flange-welding operation; this being due apparently to the transfer of stresses when the top splice plates of the flanges were removed to permit welding to proceed. The matter was dealt with by flame-cutting the webs and re-welding them after the flange welds had been completed. A new procedure was then adopted, the webs being partly welded, for distances of 12 in. from the top and bottom, (Continued at foot of next Col.)

Home-Building Scheme

(Continued From Page Eight)

Take the case of Mr. & Mrs. Souza and their family of three. They are better off financially than Mr. Wong and want a larger house and more ground for which they take up 60 shares. At 5% interest their monthly payments would be \$330, while at 2 1/2% they would be \$405. Although a good percentage of the payments would be saving Mr. Souza might not be in a position to scrape together the difference of \$125 each month. If the rate of interest is over 2 1/2% the Souzas will have to be content with a smaller house with less ground.

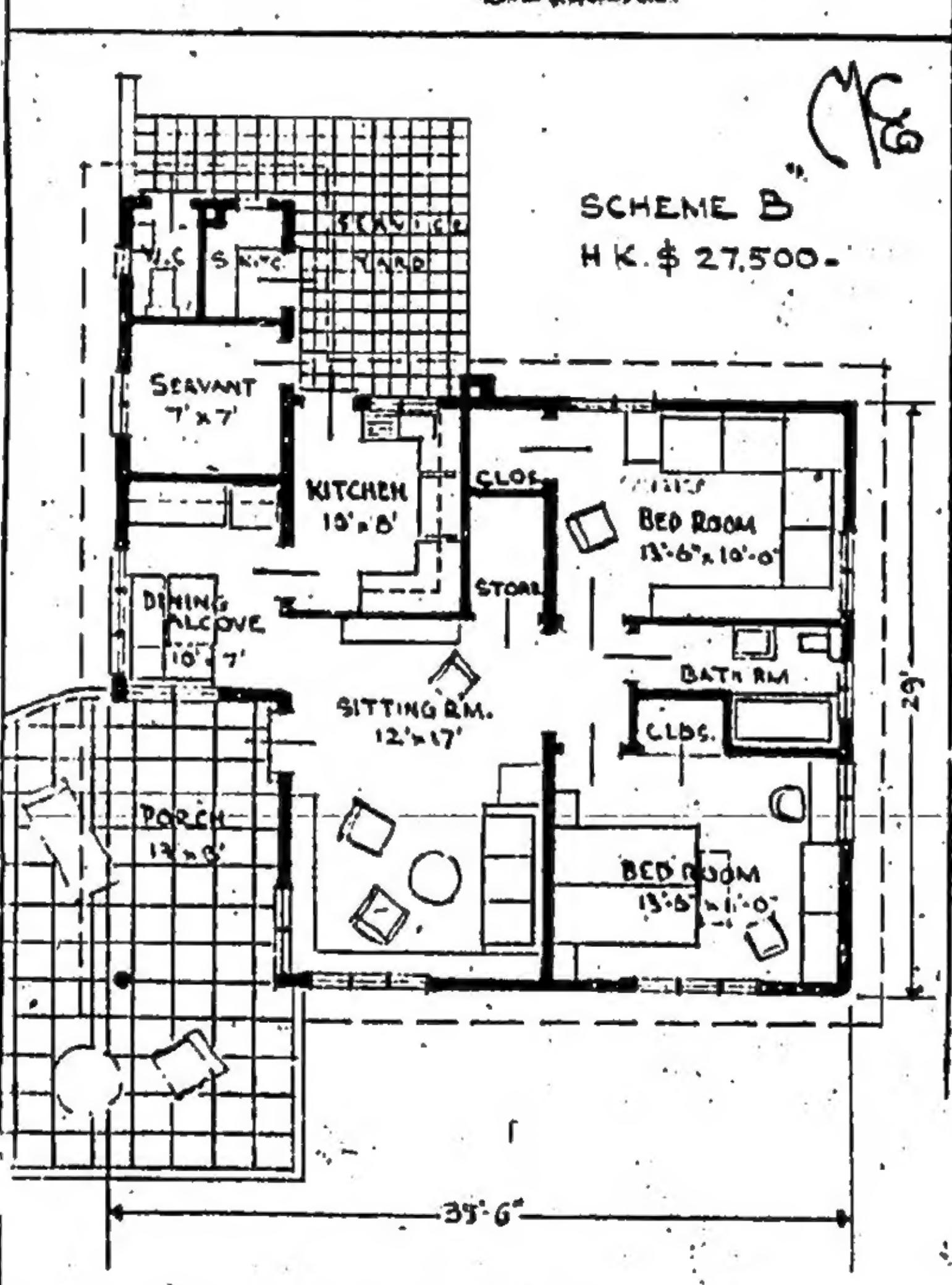
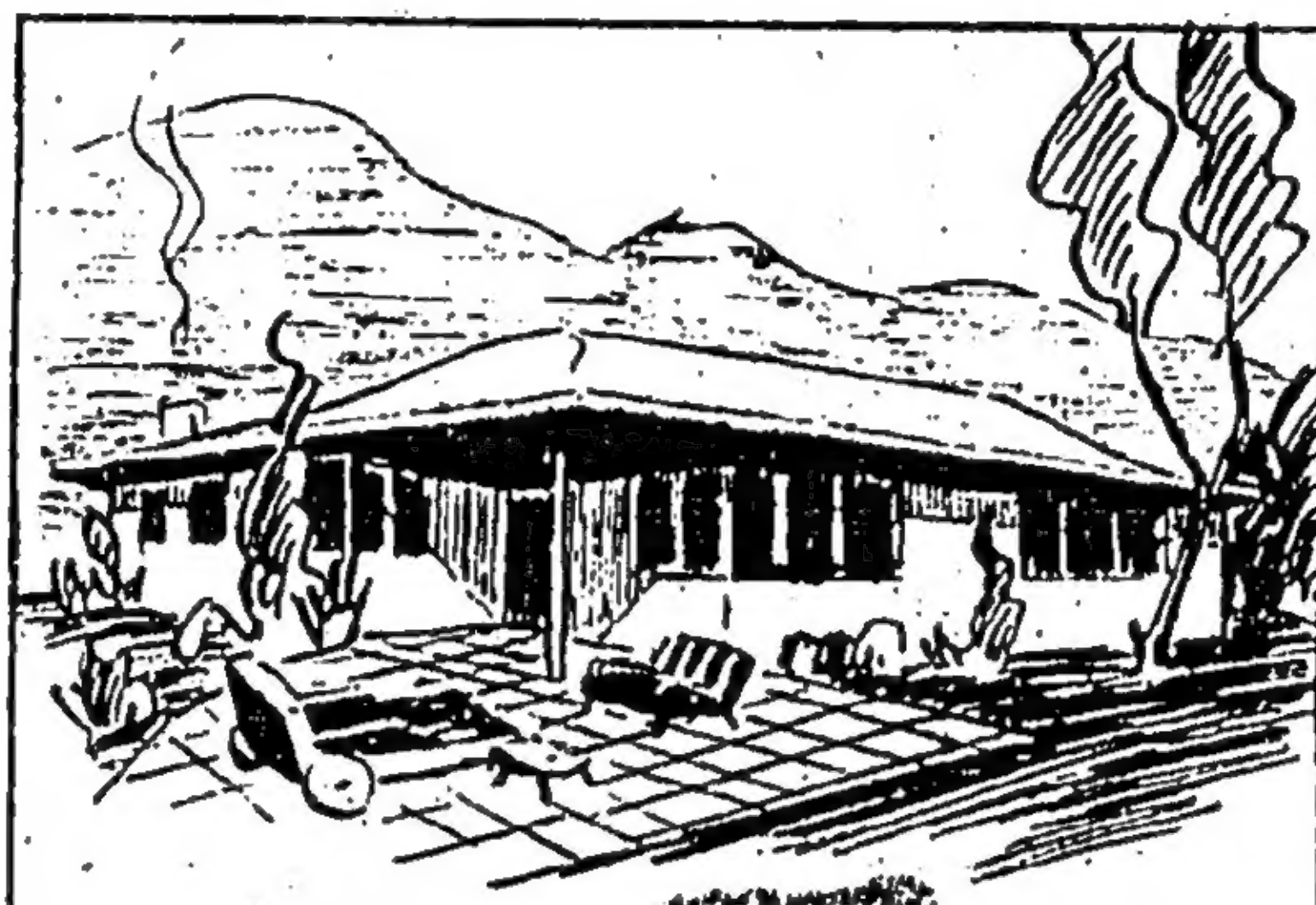
Profits Pooled

Suppose that, after three years, building costs drop. Mr. & Mrs. Smith who are new arrivals in the Colony require the same accommodation for their family as the Souzas. It is suggested that they should pay the same monthly instalments as Mr. Souza. The profits all go into the pool and are distributed between the members in direct proportion to the paid-up value of the shares they

PAYMENTS PER ANNUM				
Rate of interest per annum	5%	4%	3%	2 1/2%
Amortisation	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Interest	2,000	1,000	1,200	1,000
Crown Rent	130	130	130	130
Assessment tax 17% on \$125.00 per month.	250	250	250	250
Property tax 4% on \$125.00 per month.	60	60	60	60
Management fee	192	192	192	192
Total payments per annum	\$4,233	\$3,838	\$3,438	\$3,238
Total payments per month to the nearest \$5.00	\$355	\$320	\$285	\$270

Note: 1. Water, insurance and repairs are also payable by Mr. Wong.
2. Management fee is based on office expenses at \$4,000 per month, 10,000 shares at 40c, would yield this amount.

hold. The important point that Messrs. Wong, Souza and Smith must realise is that the organisation is theirs and its success will depend on the extent to which they are willing to co-operate.



the flanges then being welded before the web welds were completed. The object aimed at was to balance as far as possible the longitudinal contraction, which amounted to about 6/32 in. per joint. The splice holes in the flanges were plugged and welded over. Strength considerations did not arise, as the net areas of the plates were more than ample for the calculated stresses. The bolt holes in the webs were plug-welded for appearance.

Poured In Sections

Concrete for the deck was poured in sections, which extended between points of dead-end contraflexure in the girders, and which varied in length from 54 ft. to 92 ft. The concrete pour extended over the roadway, the sidewalks and fascias which masked the sidewalk brackets giving a uniform external appearance to the bridge throughout its length. The forms used were of 1-in. timber nailed to 2-in. by 6-in. and 2-in. by 8-in. stringers, which spanned the spaces between the floorbeams. The deck contains 2,200 cubic yards of concrete and was poured in 27 sections at the rate of one a day. No longitudinal or lateral constructional joints were provided in the deck. Experience had shown that there is great difficulty in maintaining such joints in the severe Canadian climate, and it was considered that sufficient bond existed between the steel and concrete to provide for the different expansion coefficients.

Also at the end of 25 years they pay no amortisation, no interest and no management fee.

The information supplied above is intended as a guide rather than to form any hard and fast rules. Sufficient details have been supplied for any prospective home-owner to work out for himself what he will be expected to pay for the accommodation which he might require for himself and his family. The cost of land, the time of repayment and the rate of interest he will be charged are unknown at the moment. It is, therefore, impossible to give any fixed prices. The easier the terms the more will the scope of the Building Society increase. In any case, send in your name immediately because the greater support we receive from the community the greater the weight we shall be able to add to our representations.

Govt. Aid

There is no doubt that Government will give sympathetic consideration to any reasonable proposal and it is certain that with Government assistance and will co-operation from the community the housing problem can be solved.

A public meeting will be held in the Hall of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Monday 28th July, 1947, at 6 p.m., when all will be given an opportunity to express their views. This meeting is not restricted to those who registered their names. All interested will be welcome.
Mr. Hugh Bragg, Metropolitan Construction Co., Ltd., Chung Tin Building, 2nd Floor, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to participate in the proposed Home-Building Society.

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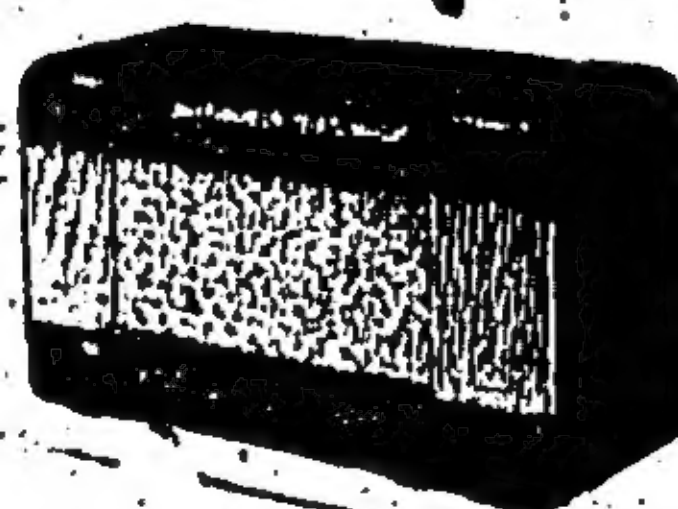


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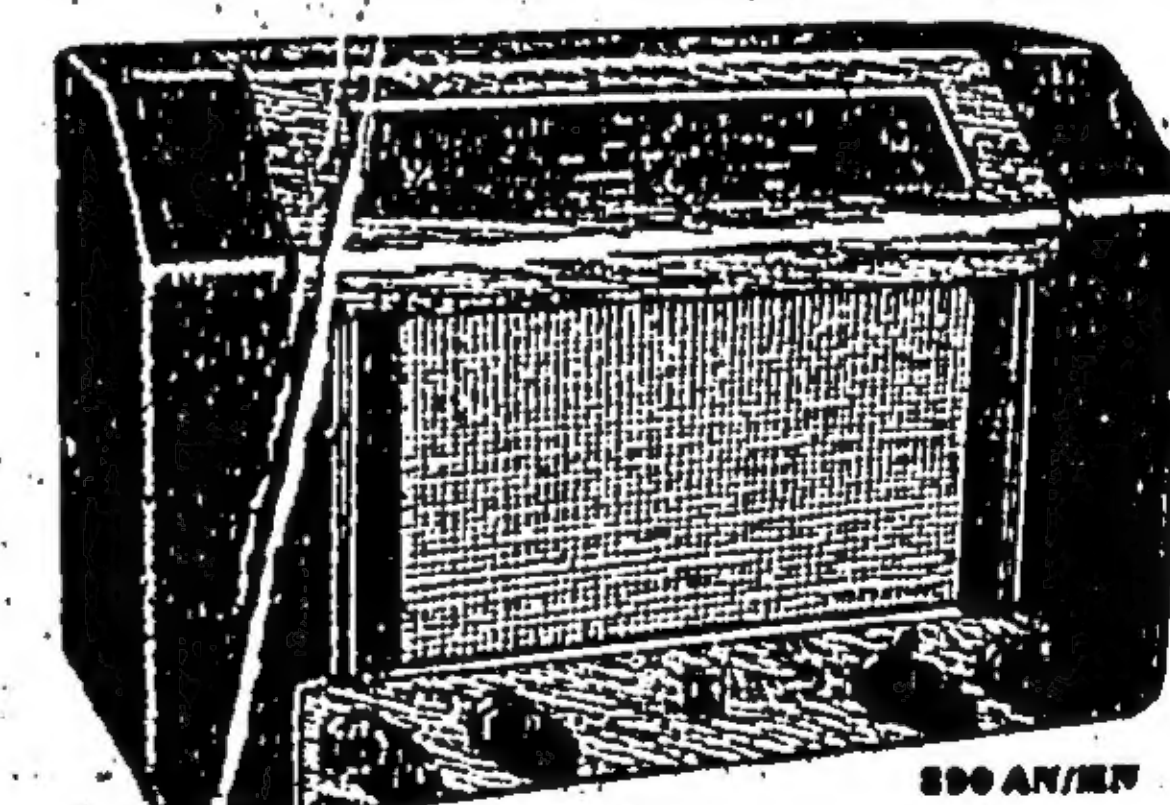
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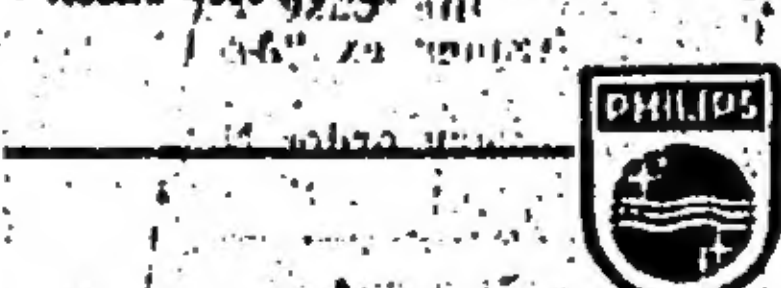
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Copenhagen/Göteborg/
Oslo, 22nd July.

M.S. "ERASMUS" Europe Loading for
28th July. Manila/Singapore/
Colombo/Suez/Port Said/
Genoa/Marseilles/
Antwerp/Rotterdam/
Amsterdam/Hamburg/
Copenhagen/Göteborg/
Oslo, end August.

M.S. "HUGO de VRIES" Europe Late August
Loading for
Manila/Singapore/
Colombo/Suez/Port Said/
Genoa/Marseilles/
Antwerp/Rotterdam/
Amsterdam/Hamburg/
Copenhagen/Göteborg/
Oslo, end September.

Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Co.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"NORELG"	Karachi	Discharging
"TREVAYLOR"	Bombay	Discharging
"TAN-Y-BRYN"	U.K. & Straits	Early August
"SCYTHIA"	Bombay	8th August
"STRATHNAVER"	U.K. & Straits	15th August
"TILWOLAS"	U.K. Genoa	August
"TRESILIAN"	Bombay, Colombo & Straits	August

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	READY
"TREVAYLOR"	Shanghai & Kobe	20th July
"SCYTHIA"	Straits & U.K.	10th August
"TREVAYLOR"	(Passengers Only)	
"STRATHNAVER"	Straits, Genoa & U.K.	Mid Aug.
"TILWOLAS"	(Passengers Only)	

Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam. Also
accepts cargo for Madras on through bills of lading.

British India S. N. Co., Ltd.

Passengers & Freight to India

Eastern & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"EMPIRE ATHELSTAN"	Melbourne & Sydney	Early August
"NANKIN"	Australia & New Zealand	Mid August

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Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

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DAILY SERVICE

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Whiteway Laidlaw Building. 25123

JOHN STRACHEY DEFENDS NEWSPRINT CUTS

Banks Win Petition

Shanghai, July 16. Private actions for payment of pre-war bank deposits at increased rates will be disallowed, in accordance with an order of the Ministry of Judicial Administration, says the "Sin Wen Pao".

The order of the Ministry of Judicial Administration is issued in reply to a petition by the local Bankers' Association, to the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Judicial Administration.

Three points asked by the petition were: (1) that no cases of pre-war bank deposits be accepted by the courts; (2) that cases now in progress should be thrown out of court and third, the banks be given the right to request the courts to annul provisional execution.—Reuter.

Silver Sales In New York

New York, July 16. Silver consumers today bought 150,000 ounces on the basis of the unchanged price of 65 cents an ounce.

London enquired for 100,000 ounces for European account, but the United States agreement arrived too late for confirmation and the business may be held over until tomorrow.

Bullion dealers intimate that they are investigating the possibility of broadening foreign sales and propose shortly to make a test of the reported free convertibility of sterling.

The Queen Elizabeth, which is sailing on July 17, is carrying 100,000 ounces of silver for London.—Reuter.

BILLETS FOR BUSINESS MEN

Tokyo, July 15. Kotaro Nagai, Director of the Japanese Board of Trade, said today that billets for the 400 Allied businessmen expected to arrive in Japan will be completed by August 15.

Some 200 beds will be available in Tokyo, 50 at Nagoya, 200 at Kyoto and 50 at Osaka. The billets in Tokyo will be in the former hospital of the Imperial Household Department in the Imperial Palace.—United Press.

NEW MALAYAN BANK

Singapore, July 16. A new bank, capitalised at \$10,000,000 (about \$1,800,000), named the Overseas Union Bank, is to be promoted here by a group of prominent Malay Chinese businessmen. The promoters include the well-known millionaire, Mr. Aw Boon Haw.

One of the promoters said that the new bank's policy would be to help in the rehabilitation of the country.—Reuter.

London, July 15. The Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, today sharply defended Government's newsprint cuts as the alternative to reduced food imports. "I would put food far above newsprint," he said.

"Of course we have got to have some newsprint imports. I am a journalist by trade, but when I have to choose between food and extra pages in my newspaper, I must confess my journalist trade union feelings are not strong enough to put newsprint before food."

Mr. Strachey said he would be "strongly opposed" to devoting additional funds to importing newsprint.

He said his food export plan target of £10,000,000 each year needed "public understanding." He said its object was "to buy more, especially more food" and that none of the ten millions would go far on newsprint.

He said he could not expect wheat imports from Russia to end bread rationing. "I do not think one can pick out one factor and say it would be absolutely decisive."

He said the chances of strengthening Britain's watered-down bread depended upon the barley crop. "Six weeks ago it looked pretty poor, but it is now improving," he said.

Vital Statistics

Announcing the issue of free vitamin tablets to new mothers, Mr. Strachey said maternal and infant mortality had shown an "extraordinary decline" compared with pre-war figures.

Mortality figures per thousand declined from 2.55 in 1939 to 1.43 in 1946, he said.

Infant mortality had decreased from 50 per thousand in 1941 to 43 in 1946 and stillbirths from 30 in 1939 to 27 last year. "It is a pity these figures are not better known, especially abroad where one reads in the American and foreign press how badly we are doing," the Minister said.—United Press.

"Guardian's" Blast

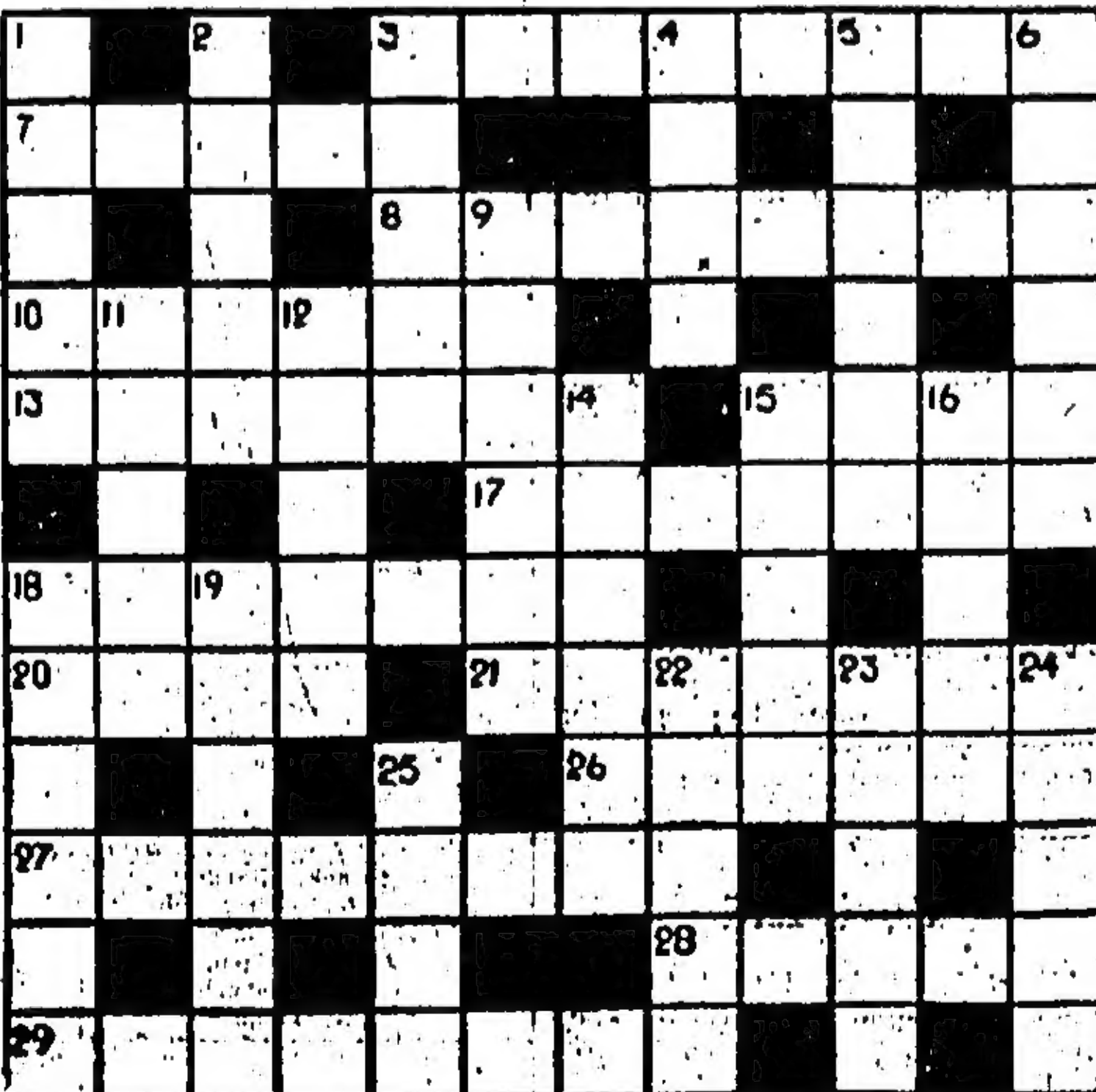
London, July 15. Heading the continued attack on Government's decree reducing the amount of newsprint for newspapers, the "Manchester Guardian" editorially announced today that it would reduce its size on Monday because of "this unfortunate political decision."

"The blame must be put on the right shoulders," said the "Guardian." "The Government singled out newspapers to be sole sufferers from the cut in dollar expenditure. Moreover, newspapers alone among users of newsprint are penalized."

"Either the Government's decision was taken with imperfect knowledge (which would be reflection on its intelligence) or was taken because in its view newspapers are to be restricted for the public's own good."

It urged, in company with the Newsprint Supply Company, that rather than break Canadian contracts, supplies ordered be permitted to come in "to be used to build up stocks in this country, thus be a sound dollar asset for use in an emergency."—United Press.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

- "Soft" drink.
- Accustom.
- Front line.
- Humbled.
- Grant.
- On the spot.
- Encroaches.
- Esteem.
- Wearsome.
- Sharp answer.
- Make lawful.
- Reverie.
- Cells.

Clues Down

- Flowering shrub.
- Relating to mankind.
- Assembly.
- Carousal.
- Diminished.
- Whirlpools.
- Dawdle.
- Uninterested.
- Opportunity.
- Comes in.
- Custom.
- Happen again.
- Plundered.
- War-cry.
- Exploits.
- Regulated.
- Adhesive substance.

Yesterday's Crossword

Across:—1 Strict; 5 Islam; 8 Hapt; 9 Gospel; 10 Vocal; 11 Cedar; 12 Cross; 13 Lagoon; 14 Remiss; 15 Blunder; 16 Sedan; 17 Pique; 18 Tact; 19 Strow; 20 Topics; 21 Naked; 22 Party; 23 Dogged.

Clues Down

- Flowering shrub.
- Relating to mankind.
- Assembly.
- Carousal.
- Diminished.
- Whirlpools.
- Dawdle.
- Uninterested.
- Opportunity.
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Clues Across

Across:—1 Strict; 5 Islam; 8 Hapt; 9 Gospel; 10 Vocal; 11 Cedar; 12 Cross; 13 Lagoon; 14 Remiss; 15 Blunder; 16 Sedan; 17 Pique; 18 Tact; 19 Strow; 20 Topics; 21 Naked; 22 Party; 23 Dogged.

New York Stock Market

New York, July 16. The climbing stock market on Tuesday suffered its second average dip in 14 straight sessions although the retreat was far from unanimous and assorted favorites continued to post new highs.

Transfers totalled 1,180,000 shares.

Brokerage customers generally inclined to trim accounts on the theory that technical reaction is due. Gainers included Hershey Chocolate, McGraw Electric, Union Pacific.

Among the laggards were Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, United States Gypsum.

Dow Jones averages: Stock 65.87; 20 Industrials 185.38; 15 Rail 40.80; 10 Utilities 35.60.

Adams Express 10 1/2, Alaska Juneau 5 1/2, American Can 33 1/2, American Smelting 61 1/2, American Telephone 15 1/2, American Tobacco 70 1/2, American Waterworks 16 1/2, Anaconda Copper 37 1/2, Aviation Corp. 6, Baldwin Locomotive 19 1/2, Barnsdall 23 1/2, Bendix Aviation 34 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 90, Boeing Aircraft 17 1/2, Borden Co. 43 1/2, Canadian Pacific 12 1/2, J. I. Case 39 1/2, Colgate 48 1/2, Commercial Solvents 25 1/2, Corn Products 64 1/2, Dupont 194 1/2, Eastman Kodak 47 1/2, Electric Light & Power 17 1/2, General Electric 38 1/2, General Motors 60 1/2, Goodrich 58, Goodyear 49, Greyhound 10 1/2, Homestake Mining 46, International Harvester 64 1/2, International Paper 48 1/2, International Tel. & Tel. 13 1/2, Johns Manville 44, Kennecott Copper 47 1/2, Montgomery Ward 62 1/2, National Distillers 22 1/2, National Lead 33 1/2, New York Central 17 1/2, Packard Motors 5 1/2, Pan American Airways 11 1/2, Pennsylvania RR 23 1/2, Radio Corp. 2 1/2, Real Silk 13 1/2, Republic Steel 28 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 42 1/2, Schenley 32, Sears Roebuck 40 1/2, Shell Oil 32 1/2, Socony Vacuum 17, Standard Brands 29 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 62, Standard Oil of N. J. 77 1/2, Studebaker 22 1/2, Union Bag 32 1/2, Union Carbide 109 1/2, U.S. Rubber 61 1/2, U.S. Steel 75 1/2, U.S. Lines 23 1/2, Westinghouse 29 1/2, Youngtown Sheet & Tube 58 1/2, Gen. Public Utilities 14 1/2.—Associated Press.

H.K. Stock Exchange

A fairly busy session has to be reported. Unions have had a substantial rise of 35 points followed to a lesser degree by Lands, Electric, Dairy, Farms and Watson. There have been some way to pressure possibly due to their new issue coming into the market. Closing rates noon:

H.K. Govt. Loans: 4 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 5 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 6 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 7 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 8 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 9 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 10 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 11 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 12 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 13 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 14 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 15 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 16 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 17 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 18 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 19 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 20 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 21 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 22 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 23 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 24 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 25 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 26 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 27 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 28 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 29 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 30 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 31 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 32 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 33 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 34 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 35 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 36 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 37 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 38 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 39 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 40 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 41 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 42 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 43 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 44 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 45 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 46 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 47 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 48 1/2, Loan 105 1/2, 49 1/2, 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BEGINNING AUGUST.

Arriving from EUROPE via Ports

S.S. "ET-ET LOUBERT BIE" ... End of September
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" ... Middle of October

Sailing to EUROPE via Ports

S.S. "ET-ET LOUBERT BIE" ... Beginning October
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" ... End of October

S.S. "ALEXANDRE DE RHODES" ... due from Haiphong end of July

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SAILINGS TO

"HUNAN" ... Swatow 1 p.m. 18th July

"SHENGKING" ... Swatow 4 p.m. 18th July

"NINGHAI" ... Singapore, Penang 4 p.m. 21st July

"SZECHUEN" ... Shanghai & Kobe 4 p.m. 21st July

"NANCHANG" ... Bangkok D.L. 23rd July

"YUEN" ... Swatow & Bangkok 1 p.m. 23rd July

"PAOHOW" ... Shanghai 4 p.m. 23rd July

"FOOCHOW" ... Singapore, Macassar, Sourabaya & Batavia D.L. 24th July

"SINKIANG" ... Amoy, Swatow, Singapore & Penang 8 a.m. 26th July

"SIANTUNG" ... Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hothow & Tsamkong 8 a.m. 27th July

"TSINAN" ... Swatow & Bangkok 1 p.m. 27th July

"HUNAN" ... Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin 8 a.m. 2nd Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SZECHUEN" ... Java & S'pore p.m. 18th July

"NINGHAI" ... Singapore noon 18th July

"PAOHOW" ... Shanghai & Keelung 21st July

"FOOCHOW" ... Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 22nd July

"SIANTUNG" ... Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hothow & Tsamkong 23rd July

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSIAN" ... Arrives 6 p.m. 19th July

"WUSUEI" ... Sails 9 a.m. 21st July

"WUSUEI" ... Arrives 5 p.m. 17th July

"WUSUEI" ... Sails 7 a.m. 18th July

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE

Arrivals from U.K. via Straits Early Aug.

Sailings to U.K. via Straits Early Aug.

"GLENAP" ... Genoa, Marseilles, Harve, and Glasgow via Port Said late July

"SARPEDON" ... Liverpool via Port Said late July

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arrivals from U.S.A. via Manila 18th July

Sailings to U.S.A. via Manila 18th July

"RHENUS" ... Arrivals from Australia 10th July

Sailings to Australia 10th July

"SHANSI" ... Sydney & Melbourne Early August

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M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" ... July 29

M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" ... Sept. 10

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" ... Oct. 16

Special Tanks available for the carriage of oil in bulk

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M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" ... Aug. 1

M.S. "GERTRUDE MAERSK" ... Aug. 10

M.S. "LEISE MAERSK" ... Aug. 20

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COMPANY MEETING

Powell's Decide On Substantial Carry Forward

Highly satisfactory business in the post war period resulting in a net profit of \$94,960 for the year ending February 28, 1947, was announced to shareholders of Wm. Powell Ltd., at their first post-war annual meeting held at Exchange Building yesterday.

The Chairman, Mr. F. C. Barry, revealed that almost the entire assets of the Company were lost during the occupation with the Company's bankers, and that total war losses were estimated at \$11,993,355.

After the appointments and acts of Directors subsequent to the last annual meeting on June 25, 1941, were confirmed, the Chairman said:

"I have proceeded to deal with the accounts, I wish to refer to the fact that in the period the Company has sustained since our last meeting."

Mr. H. Overy, the Company's Managing Director, died during the period at Stanley.

"Mr. W. L. Alexander, the Secretary of the Company, was killed in action whilst serving with the R.E.F.D.C. in December 1941."

"I take this opportunity of extending to their relatives and friends our deepest sympathy for their loss."

"You will see from the 1941 Balance Sheet that the majority of the books and records were lost as a result of the enemy occupation of the Colony and, accordingly, the accounts for the period have been prepared from a copy of the last available Balance Sheet and from Bank Statements."

"The net profit for the ten months ended December 31, 1941 amounted to \$11,993,355 which, when added to the balance brought forward from previous accounts, left a final balance at the end of the year of \$14,993,355."

"Expenditure for the period January 1, 1942 to February 28, 1947 amounted to \$26,960 and when this is added to the balance at the end of the year of \$14,993,355, the balance at the end of the year is \$14,993,355."

"The accounts for the period March 1, 1947 to February 28, 1947, I am glad to say, present a much more satisfactory state of affairs."

Temporary Measure

"Although the Company were prevented from resuming their normal activities in the Stock Exchange Building, arrangements were made in September 1946 to open the Building as a temporary office for the Company."

"The Chairman said the suggestion put forward by Mr. Stewart would be borne in mind."

"The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously."

"The resolution of Mr. E. M. Raymond (to the Board) was proposed by Mr. F. Duckworth, seconded by Mr. R. A. Duxbury, and carried unanimously."

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No Dividend

"Your directors have given careful consideration to the payment of a dividend but in view of the commitments in respect of stocks and requirements and the fact that the balance of \$14,993,355 stands at credit of Profit and Loss Account be carried forward in next account."

"The Chairman proposed: 'That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the period March 1, 1941 to February 28, 1947, as presented, be adopted, and that the balance of \$14,993,355 stands at credit of Profit and Loss Account be carried forward in next account.'"

"Before proceeding to second the Chairman's proposition, I would like to associate myself with his expression of sympathy to the relatives and friends of the late Mr. H. Overy and Mr. W. L. Alexander. Both were personal friends of mine and I know they took a great interest in this Company and worked well on its behalf."

"The Directors are in the congratulatory mood having concluded an arrangement with Lane Crawford Ltd. for the revival of this Company, which has brought such extraordinary results in such a short period of operation. I wish to suggest that provided Lane Crawford Ltd. are agreeable, the present arrangement be continued rather than incur heavy expenditure in equipping our own premises."

"The necessity for accumulating funds sufficient to finance the Company's increased trade, before paying dividends, is understandable and I am sure this policy has the approval of all shareholders."

"Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented."

"The Chairman said the suggestion put forward by Mr. Stewart would be borne in mind."

"The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously."

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Cutting Down British Force

Kure, July 16. British Commonwealth occupation headquarters announced today a "gradual reduction of strength of the British Commonwealth occupation forces in Japan."

"The reduction will be carried out from July to September and will affect the Indians and New Zealanders."

"There will be, however, no alteration in the areas occupied or responsibilities allotted to the British Commonwealth occupation forces."

"The reduction in the New Zealand forces will be accomplished in ground units as the announcement states that country's air force detachment in Japan will be maintained at its present strength.—Associated Press."

Death Of Italian Musician

Rome, July 15. Count Enrico San Martino De Valperga, 83-year-old director of the Roman Musical Conservatory of Santa Cecilia and President of the International Concert Society, died here on Monday night after a long illness.

Known throughout Italy as "The Chevalier of the Musica", he sponsored many Italian theaters and musical academies and "discovered" many well-known Italian conductors and composers including Bernardino Molinari and Alessandro Vecellio.—United Press.

Mr. Churchill Recovering

London, July 15. Mr. Winston Churchill's secretary said today that the 72-year-old Opposition leader was recuperating slowly from his recent operation.

She said Mr. Churchill, who is at his country estate, was "starting to lead a more normal life" and was "trying to be up at least part of each day."

"It is possible that he will be able to come up to London soon, but I have no idea when he will be able to fully resume his duties," she said.—United Press.

The Fortnightly Joint

London, July 16. London newspapers had banter headline—news for their readers yesterday.

For the first time, everybody can buy 2/4 worth of meat during a two-week period instead of the usual 1/2 worth each week.

Food Minister John Strachey said the "save up" system was introduced for the convenience of small families.—Associated Press.

COMMUNISTS A LITTLE UPSET

London, July 16. The Communist Party of Great Britain said today that the American assistance under the Marshall plan would force Britain's government to abandon the Socialist programme on which it was elected.

"This policy of coalition with American capitalism is increasing the pressure of the British Tories for a coalition in Britain and another 1931," said a Party statement.

The Labour Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, formed a coalition Cabinet during the 1931 economic crisis.—Associated Press.

HARRIMAN AT VATICAN

Vatican City, July 15. The Pope today received in private audience the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Mr. W. Averell Harriman.

Mr. Harriman, who came to Rome two days ago to confer with the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. James Dunn, and Italian government leaders on Italy's economic needs, left immediately after his audience with the Pope, by plane from Ciampino Airport for Paris.—United Press.

RELIEF FUND

Macao, July 16. In the campaign for Kwangtung flood relief, hawkers, ricksha pullers and shoe-shiners are busy raising funds.

Portuguese Government servants are sacrificing a day's wages to help swell the fund.—Our Own Correspondent.

Shipping List

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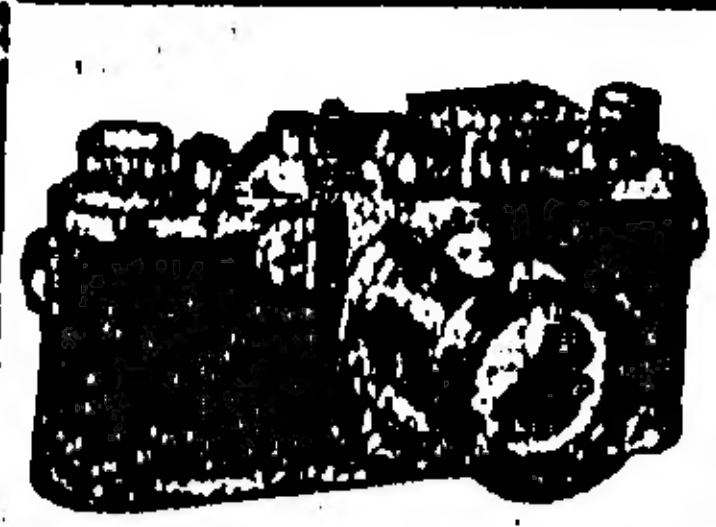
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Major Battle On Greek Albanian Border

Prague, July 15. The official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported from Athens today that the "Greek Democratic Army" captured the town of Anaporia after intense fighting, had seized control of the "entire Katerina area" and held full initiative in all parts of the country. "Operations likewise are continuing with great ferocity on Mount Gramos and near Sarandor, where Government aircraft and artillery are taking part," Tanjug reported.

"From reports of Greek monarchist newspapers and short Army communiqués, it is seen that the 'Democratic Army' holds full initiative in all parts of the country."

The agency said "a Democratic Army detachment" destroyed a railway station in the Seres plain and added, "It seems the partisans are controlling the larger part of the Seres region."

Quoting reports, to monarchist papers in Salonika, it said that "part of the Democratic Army" entered Katerina suburb.

"The paper Rizospastis reports that a Democratic Army detachment entered a village village, where a large number of the people was held," it continued. "After the meeting, 20 persons joined the Democratic Army. Three hundred Democratic Army soldiers attacked St. George village in central Greece, which they seem to have liberated," United Press.

Doris Hart Given A Fright

Paris, July 15. In the second round of the French lawn tennis championships, Louise Brown of the United States beat Alice Charnoy of France 6-1, 6-0.

Doris Hart (USA) beat Jacqueline Parrot (France) 4-6, 6-0, 6-4.

It surprised the crowd, who believed Miss Parrot would be lucky to get a single game. The crowd poured into the court when it was learned that Miss Parrot was leading four-love in the final set, anticipating a sensational upset, but the French girl cracked under the strain and Miss Hart rattled off six games in a row for the match.—United Press.

Davis Cup Inter-Zone Final

Montreal, July 16. Czechoslovakia and the winner of the American zone (Davis Cup) will play in Montreal on August 14 to August 16 for the right to challenge the United States.

Canada and Australia will play off the American zone final. The Czechs won the European zone title at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, on Monday. Czech players Jaroslav Drobny and Bohouš Cernik combined to defeat Joseph Palada and Drago Mile of Yugoslavia 6-3, 6-1, 6-3 in the decisive doubles encounter.

The Czechs took the opening singles matches on Sunday.—Associated Press.

Six-Point Plan For British Press

The Royal Commission on the Press disclosed today that working newspapermen have suggested the formation of a British Press Board to safeguard the freedom of the press in Britain. The Commission released for publication a memorandum of evidence submitted by the National Union of Journalists, which claims a large percentage of Britain's newspapermen, and which made the following recommendations:

1. The suggested Press Board should include representatives of every section of the newspaper industry and at least two or three representatives of the public;
2. Parliament should set up a publishing corporation which would provide paper and plant to further the establishment of more independent newspapers;
3. A law to prevent newspaper monopolies;
4. A fixed rate of advertising to editorial space;
5. Encouragement by taxation to newspapermen putting their ownership into the approved type of trust;
6. Publication of the names of newspaper owners and major stockholders.

The newspapermen told the Commission they would strongly resist any measure that would bring the press "even" within shadow of Government control.

Robust Opinion
They warned that the present strong tendency toward newspaper monopolies continued "independent local newspapers will become more and more a rare phenomenon."

China's Plans For Olympiad

Mr. Tung Shou-yl, general secretary of the Chinese National Amateur Athletic Federation, who arrived here on Tuesday by plane from Singapore, left yesterday afternoon for Nanking.

Mr. Tung returned from Europe where he attended the Olympic Committee meeting at Stockholm, Sweden and later went to London and met the Olympic Organising Committee.

While in England Mr. Tung met Mr. S. F. Roux, secretary of the English Football Association and Mr. Tom Clarke, who it will be remembered managed the Corinthian Football team when they visited the Far East. He witnessed the Wimbledon finals.

Mr. Tung told the "China Mail" that China would be represented at the Olympics in football, basketball, track and field and swimming. A national meet will be held at Shanghai in April or May next year for the selection to be made. Only individuals who are members of clubs affiliated to the Chinese National Amateur Athletic Federation, whose headquarters are now in Nanking will be considered for the Olympics. The C.N.A.A.F. has branches in all parts of China.

Mr. Tung was a keen sportsman in his younger days and represented China in the Far Eastern Olympic in 1917.

U.S. Baseball Results

New York, July 15. Westlake drove in seven runs with a homer and a double each while bases loaded as the Pirates defeated Dodgers at Brooklyn 12-4 in the opener of a double-header. The Pirates also took the nightcap 9-3 as Bloodworth homered with one aboard in the third, Greenberg doubled.

Cushing hit a home run with one aboard in the second to help Tigers defeat Senators 11-6 at Detroit.

Scores follows:

National			
	P.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh Pirates	12	10	2
Brooklyn Dodgers	4	4	2
Pittsburgh Pirates (nightcap)	9	13	0
Brooklyn Dodgers	3	13	0
New York Yankees	9	10	0
Cleveland Indians	4	10	0
Washington Senators	6	11	1
Detroit Tigers	11	14	0

Surprise "Plan" Premature

London, July 15. Any decision by the United States to hand over the administration of the American Occupation Zone in Germany to civil authorities, as was suggested in Washington today by Mr. John Poulifoy, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, would require the agreement of the other three occupying powers in Germany, it was authoritatively stated in London.

Middlesex Win Easily

London, July 15. The results of cricket matches which ended today were:
At the Oval: Surrey beat Kent by 13 runs. Surrey 280 and 233 (Parker 59, Wright seven for 84). Kent 258 and 242 (Fagg 62, Gover five for 81).

At Hove: Warwickshire beat Sussex by 174 runs. Warwickshire 216 and 299. Sussex 154 and 187 (Smith 78 not out).

At Westcliff: Gloucestershire beat Essex by eight wickets. Essex 330 and 226 (R. Smith 63, Cook six for 108). Gloucestershire 336 and 191 for two (Allen 69, Barnett 109 not out).

At Ebbw Vale: Glamorgan drew with Worcestershire. Glamorgan 314 and 157 for eight declared (Wooler 50, E. Davies 53 not out, Jenkins six for 52). Worcestershire 213 and 215 for seven.

At Nottingham: Notts drew with Yorkshire. Notts 330 and 89 for two. Yorkshire 353 (Yardley 96, Smalles 78 not out).

At Northampton: Northants drew with Somerset. Northants 506. Somerset 248 (Broderick five for 61) and 222 for three (Gimblett 113 not out, Watts 64).

At Leicester: Middlesex beat Leicestershire by ten wickets. Leicestershire 309 and 393 (Berry 154, Tompkin 76, Denis Gompston five for 108). Middlesex 637 for four declared and 66 for no wickets.—Reuter.

No Title Bout For Louis

New York, July 15. Joe Louis will not defend his world heavyweight championship title this year, according to a statement made tonight.

The decision was reached at a meeting when the champion, his manager, Marshall Miles, and Sol Strauss, acting Director of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club were present.

Instead of defending his title as originally arranged on September 19, Louis will participate in two non-title bouts over ten rounds at Madison Square Garden during the autumn and winter.—Reuter.

World Title Bout In Chicago

Chicago, July 16. The world's middleweight boxing title will be at stake in Chicago this evening when champion Tony Zale Tangles meet Rocky Graziano in a scheduled 15-round return match.

In the previous fight, Tony came back from the verge of a knockout to put Rocky away in the sixth round.

The gate may total more than the \$452,000 record for a middleweight title scrap.—Associated Press.

HENRY COTTON LEADING

Paris, July 15. Henry Cotton, former British Open champion, is leading the field at the end of the first day's play in the French Open Golf championship.

He had a first round score of 68 to lead his nearest rival by four strokes, and then went round in 71 for a 36-holes aggregate of 139.—Reuter.

Jerusalem, July 15. British troops, armed with Tommy guns, guarded strategic points along Jerusalem's main streets when Lieutenant-General Sir John Frederick Crocker arrived here today on his first visit to Palestine since his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Forces, earlier this month.—Reuter.

Not Time To Blow Up

London, July 14. The House of Commons was assured today that no part of the Krupp Works at Essen in Germany that was normally engaged in the manufacture or repair of locomotives would be blown up.

While refusing to commit himself to the generalization that "this is not the time to blow up anything," Mr. Hector McNell, Minister of State, said in reply to a Parliamentary question that the Government was anxious to assure that there would be no loss of production potential in respect of locomotives.

When Mr. R. Stokes, Labour, said that some members of the House of Commons had information to the effect that part of the Krupp Works making locomotives were scheduled to be demolished, Mr. McNell said that he would be glad to consider such information.—Reuter.

JAZZ COMPOSER DEAD
Senside, Ore, July 14. Jimmie Lunceford, negro native of Fulton, Mississippi, jazz composer and organizer of one of the nation's "name" dance orchestras, died here today of a heart attack at the age of 46.

His group, which made many recordings, won the first popularity poll in 1935, when it was named the country's leading negro band.—United Press.

CAIRO RISES
Cairo, July 15. Prices are steadily rising on the Cairo Stock Exchange as a result of the new exchange regulations, and today there was a marked absence of sellers.

Buyers quickly absorbed shares coming into the market which closed 100 points higher.

A rise in price of manufactured goods is already noticeable in Cairo shops.—Reuter.

U.S. BIRTH RATE
Minneapolis, July 15. The United States birth rate was today reported to be at a record high, with seven babies being born every minute.

The Northwestern National Life Insurance Company reported that a survey showed that 3,750,000 children would be born this year—equal to the entire United States population in 1790.—United Press.

WEDEMEYER OFF
Washington, July 16. General Albert Wedemeyer plans to depart at 1400 GMT on Wednesday on his mission to China and Korea. He is due to arrive in Nanking on July 22.—Associated Press.

MONTY IN SYDNEY
Sydney, July 14. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery on Sunday laid the foundation stone of a new Furlo House at the Sydney seaside resort of Narrabeen. It will be a rest centre for the widows, wives and children of Australian servicemen of the last two wars.

Lord Montgomery announced that he was making two personal gifts—\$100 to Furlo House and his old "Digger hat" filled with regimental unit badges—to the Canberra War Museum.—Associated Press.

JERUSALEM "BOMB"
Jerusalem, July 15. An explosion on the Agripas Road in Jerusalem tonight caused sirens to sound and security zones to be blocked.

An eye-witness said the explosion was caused by a pamphlet bomb. The all-clear was sounded within half an hour.—United Press.

SHANGHAI, JULY 16.
The Municipal Press Bureau announced today that reimbursement of superannuation, provident and other funds due to the former employees of the defunct Shanghai Municipal Council is now being made according to latest salary payment standard for Government employees in Shanghai.—Central News.

NEW BALKAN FLARE-UP DISTURBS UNITED STATES

Indian Art Show Cost

LONDON, JULY 15. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE AGREED TO SHARE EQUALLY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ANY PROVED LOSS NOT EXCEEDING \$10,000 IN ALL WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM THE EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART TO BE HELD BY THE ROYAL ACADEMY IN ENGLAND NEXT WINTER.

Stating this in a Parliamentary answer today, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary for India, added that the maximum sum, therefore, that the Government were permitted to ask Parliament for, if necessary, would be £5,000.

It was hoped, however, that there would be no need to call on the guarantee.

Mr. Reginald Borenson, Labour Member, had asked if the British Government had accepted any financial commitment and, if so, how much it was.—Reuter.

Russian In Difficulties

London, July 14. "Active consideration" was being given by the Foreign Office tonight to the renewal of the visa of M. Nicolas Plakhin, the Russian trade representative in Singapore.

Earlier, it was learned in Singapore that "higher authorities" had intervened to prevent the renewal of the visa because of Russian refusal to extend similar facilities to British trade representatives in Russia.

Mr. Plakhin, the only Russian citizen in Singapore, has made steady purchases of rubber through Chinese agents with the stipulation that the rubber must be transported in Russian ships.—Reuter.

MONTY IN N.Z.

Wellington, July 16. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here by plane today after his 16-day tour of Australia during which he conferred with Government officials and defence chiefs.

Montgomery is scheduled to spend 15 days here, after which he will fly for his first meeting with General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo.—Associated Press.

**PRO-FRANCO MP SETS
OFF A DEBATE**

London, July 14. Sir Patrick Hannon, President of the Latin American Chamber of Commerce and Conservative Member of Parliament, set off a rousing debate in the Commons today by proclaiming:—"Spain has been fighting for ten years to keep back Bolshevism."

"Why should they be excluded from the United Nations?" Replying to Sir Patrick, the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Hector McNell, said no negotiations were in process for the inclusion of Spain in the United Nations at an early date. He said no discussions could take place until Spain chose to initiate them by applying for membership, which she had not yet done.

"If Spain would make such an application, His Majesty's Government would oppose it," Mr. McNell added.

Labourites were apparently pleased with Mr. McNell's strong words but Conservatives in some cases protested.

Bound By UNO
Mr. Harold Nutting (Cons.) asked, "What possible economic or political good can come to this country or any other by ostracising Spain in this way?"

"I think the answer is that His Majesty's Government, as a member of the United Nations, continues to be bound by the resolution passed by the Assembly of the United Nations against the Franco regime last December," Mr. McNell said.—United Press.

NEW BISHOP

Ceylon, July 16. A former London shipping clerk is to become the Anglican Bishop of Gibraltar, whose diocese covers the Mediterranean area.

The Right Rev. Cecil David Horley, now Bishop of Colombo, takes his new office on July 31.—Associated Press.

The Annual Exchange

London, July 16. The British Foreign Office said today that the Anglo-Argentinian notes published in Buenos Aires on the question of the South American Republic's 114-year-old claim to the Falkland Islands were exchanged some time ago and represented nothing new.

Argentina reiterated her claim to sovereignty on the ground that she inherited the Falkland group from Spain. Britain has always refuted the Argentine claim and her attitude remains unchanged.

Regularly each year, Argentina informs Britain that she considers the island territory to be hers.—Associated Press.

Russian Refusal

Mr. Johnson told the Security Council that Russia is "unwilling or unable" to contribute its proper share of land, sea and air forces to the global police force. He said the failure or refusal by one of the big powers to assume its share of giving the United Nations power, to keep peace should not stop it from aiding at the earliest possible date. Johnson underscored the United States demand for early completion of the United Nations force and criticized Russia's demand that the Big Five be required to make identical, rather than comparable, contributions to the armed force which will support the world organization.

Johnson said the United States does not object to Russia's contributing a force equal to that provided by the United States if such action does not place a limit on the United States contribution.

Johnson argued that Russian insistence on equality rather than comparable forces would mean that a country like the United States would be prevented from giving a certain kind of force, either land, sea or air, because "some big power has none of that component to offer."

Gromyko contended that the Russian plan would prevent the danger of domination by some great power and would facilitate disarmament.—United Press.

Anglo-Uruguayan Agreement

London, July 16. One million sterling will be released to Uruguay immediately from her \$17,000,000 balances, under the Anglo-Uruguayan sterling balance agreement signed in London today, official circles stated this afternoon.

A further £700,000 will be released from the balances during 1948 and £130,000 will be set aside to establish scholarships for Uruguayan scholars to study in Britain. It was added.

The remainder of the balances will be blocked, but Uruguay is empowered to use as much of the balances as necessary for the purchase of British-owned utilities in Uruguay, notably the Central Uruguay Railway.—Reuter.

NEW MACAO JUDGE

Macao, July 16. Dr. J. Farla Martins, the new Macao District Judge, arrived by the Lourenco Marques. He succeeds Dr. Evaristo Mascarenhas who has been transferred to Bia, Portuguese West Africa.—Our Own Correspondent.

NAZIS HANGED

Munich, July 15. Three Germans were hanged at Landsberg prison today for murdering surrendered American prisoners shortly before the end of the war. War Crimes officials announced. They were Fritz Hachner, Paul Rubenstein and Paul Curdis.—United Press.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 630 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 952 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Program Summary.
12.35 p.m.—Light Variety.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.15 p.m.—River Reviews.
1.30 p.m.—"From the Shows"—Light Opera.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

2.30 p.m.—"Request" Variety Favorites.
3.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service "ITMA" with Tommy Han on 952 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

3.00 p.m.—Daily Program Summary.
3.05 p.m.—Light Variety.
3.10 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
3.15 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
3.20 p.m.—"From the Shows"—Light Opera.
3.30 p.m.—Close Down.

3.30 p.m.—London Relays World News.
3.35 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.
3.45 p.m.—George Hunsinger and His Orchestra.
3.50 p.m.—Studio: Record Review. A review of the latest records received by ZBW. Presented by Nicky Lorraine.
4.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service: "The Written Word".
4.05 p.m.—Piano Recital by Vladimir Horowitz.
4.10 p.m.—Woodland and Forest.
4.20 p.m.—Benjamin Glaz (Tenor).
4.25 p.m.—London Relay: News.
4.30 p.m.—Weather Report.
4.35 p.m.—Mistle Toe Dancing.
4.40 p.m.—Brahms' Waltzes. Symphony.
4.45 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service: "The Epilogue".
4.50 p.m.—Close Down.

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